CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BR...

VOL: X. NO: 23 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-2

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Hakushika Maru	T. Isonaka	8151	13th Jan	31st Jan
Awa Maru	N. Narni	8037	10th Jan	26th Jan
Tamba Maru	I. Aeshima	5845	25th Jan	6th Feb
*Hokodate Maru	C. Hideshima	8th Feb	9th Feb	
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	19th Feb	3rd March

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.

(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa-bay and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 31st January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 9-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents.

Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7,502
4th Feb.	EGYPT*	7,941
11th Feb,	DELTA	8,097
18th Feb,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th Feb,	MOREA	10,890
4th Mar,	MALWA*	10,941
11th Mar,	KARMALA	8,983
18th Mar,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th Mar,	CHINA	7,952
1st April.	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,512
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,515
29th „	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA — Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT — Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
2nd Feb.	NUDDEA*	7,928
9th Feb.	MADURA	8,600
23rd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9th Mar.	HATIPARA*	8,182
23rd Mar,	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
20th April	MANORA	7,888,

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About Jan, 26th	DUNERA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Jan,	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa
27th „	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf
30th „	LINGA	Karachi direct
1st Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
8th „	VASNA	Busreh direct
1922.		

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	29th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	8th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Gallard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 39,96,655

DIRECTORS.

1. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, (Chairman).
2. Sheth Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
3. Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
4. Sheth Hormusji Manekji Mehta.
5. Sheth Surji Vallabhdas.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Sheth Jeshingbhai Ujamshibhai.
8. Sheth Manubhai Rangildas.
9. Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay Branch and Local Sub-Branches—Manek Chowk and Station Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS and Cash Credits are granted on approved securities.

For further informations and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager, Bombay Branch, No. 50/52, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,200
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,190.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.

who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES.

A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	55,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
GALCHAND SARNA — Manager,
Asst. Secretary — B. I. Co. Ltd
B. I. Co. Ltd. — Head Office,
POONA CITY. — LAHORE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE,

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

C. S. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

84, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 19 years. The maximum amounts payable under the policies being Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED JAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co, Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)

PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duregs & Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Naranjas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

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"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanency**

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

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BOMBAY, No. 4.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA RO
Active Branch Secret
Lipton's Building.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBA
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENT

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and S
291, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAAT SCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP
CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Sandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Sandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Soto
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

E. J. H. VAN LEEUWEN,

SITUATIONS VACANT.

[illegible] A clever and efficient Ready Hand Machine for a local mill. Apply sharp with testimonials and experience with salary required to Box No. 7683, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2681

WANTED—A GRADUATE TRAINED TEACHER, only a true non-cooperator need apply. Apply to PRINCIPAL RASHTRIYA GIRLS SCHOOL, Khetwadi Back Road, 12th Lane, Bombay.
A R2680

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—Competent CLERK for freight department familiar with shipping documents claims customs work etcetera. Apply with full particulars experience and salary required to Box No. 7682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11978

WANTED—AN EXPERT but cautious TAXI DRIVER immediately. Only those possessing taxi license should apply in person with their service books to The PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street.
R2660

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. or one experienced in Municipal Engineering Work. Starting pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications, and carriage allowance Rs. 25 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 28th Feb. 1922 K. Dilvali, President, Municipality, Kolhapur. V. H. PADHYE. Secretary.
R11935

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.—Wanted at once ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, well experienced in the construction of reinforced concrete buildings: good salaries to suitable men. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and consolidated salary expected, to THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, No. 1, Project Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
A C11963

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Khilafat Press, Bombay, two PRINTERS, (one for Litho and the other for type printing), two KATIBS (Copy writer) for Urdu and Gujarati Litho work, two COMPOSITORS knowing English, Urdu and Gujarati, one PROOF READER knowing English, Urdu and Gujarati. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to the undersigned not later than 31st January, 1922. (Sd.) ABDUL GH Superintendent, Central Khilafat Office, Dongri, Bombay.
A R2671

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS on Hornby Road. ask Lachminarayan, 265, Hornby Road.
C R2658

SANDHURST RD.—Available immediately nice airy FLAT. Entirely independent. L. Apply personally JARIWALLA BUILDING, opp. Parekh Hospital.
J R2651

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chaalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3637.
C R2616

HOTEL.

MATHERAN—HOPE WELL HOTEL—Central and convenient. A first class Hotel for high folk. Private dining table a speciality.
DA P2309

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE solo 2¾ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11940

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL—B. S. A. Combination, sound condition Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply M. R. Laud, 188, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
JA R2636

FOR SALE—OVERLAND No. 4, complete with all accessories in very good working condition, sparingly used, owner purchased a new bigger car. Apply Box No 7671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R2650

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, Horn, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11941

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One BUICK MOTOR, seven seaters having electric light wireniel self starter with new tubes and tyres, quite new, carefully used only eight months, about 5,000 miles. Apply Box No. 7675, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2662

FOR SALE—One complete STUDEBAKER MOTOR C R, Model 1915, six cylinder, seven seater, wooden wheels, very seldom used within the last two years strong machinery recently overhauled fitted with Dynamo Self-starter, Electric and Kerosine lamps, new Michelin Tyres and accessories etc. Price Rs. 8,000 cash or Rs. 9,000 on credit by instalments. Anybody wishing apply within 20 days from this date. Mr. J M. PATEL, No. 2214, South Petty Staff Lines, Poona Cantonment.
JA R2670

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A VACANT PIECE OF LAND admeasuring about 1200 square yards at Vile Parle in healthy locality. 7 minutes' distance from Railway Station. Apply Box No 7683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2682

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrollments for 1923 Exms. proceeding. Apply immediately GT. WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R2676

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell COAL ASHES of a Mill in Parel by 3 month's contract. Apply with rates per cart to Box No. 7673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2654

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Wednesday, 18th instant, a BUNCH OF KEYS (about a dozen) in a steel ring, including 2 solid steel keys of Godrej and Boyce and a long flat Yale latch key. Finder will be rewarded on taking them to Mr. SHUMS A. TYABJEE, Solicitor, 2nd Medows Street, Fort.
PB R11965

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A large Importing Cinema Films Hiring Company intending to close business has secondhand films FOR SALE. Open market Serials. Features Comedies, Gazettes, with advertisements. Moderate price. Apply Box No. 7681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
I R2675

FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
1 HAMMOND TYPEWRITER (Multiplex) travelling model in leather case complete, very little used, property of an Officer, who has left India. Original price over Rs. 450 now offered for ...	275
1 OLIVER TYPEWRITER with base board and metal cover in working order	75

Also a number of secondhand UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS from Rs. 100 upwards.

WARDEN and CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,
T No. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NARAINDHERAM-PRANJIWANDAS SHROFF and THAKOREDAS MANMOHANDAS THANAWALLA, have contracted to sell to our client Mr. KANCHODDAS HARJIWANDAS, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with a shed and trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim, Matunga, on the Gopi Tank Road, now known as Lady Harainge Road in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4605 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land of the vendors under Collector's New number A/4063 and New Survey Number 2/154 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes along with other land under G. Ward Nos. 5609, 5610 and 5611 (1) and Street Nos. 85, 86 and 87 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of the vendors, on or towards the West partly by the property of Harjiwandas Gordhandas and partly by the property of Chonkaran Kalloth Makikaka, on or towards the North partly by the property of the said Chonkaran Kalloth Makikaka and partly by the property of Ahmahomed Cumroodin Jariwalla and on or towards the South by Lady Hardinge Road aforesaid.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1922.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorney's.
C11976

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAIMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First SESSIONS of 1922 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1922 at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries Perjuries, Crimes Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons Murders, Piracies Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1922

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C11969

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., will be held at the Central Bank Building, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th February, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the report of the Directors and the Statements of accounts for the period ending 31st December 1921.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of the Honourable Sir, D. E. Wacha Kt., as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 6th February, 1922 to 18th February, 1922, both days inclusive.
C11950

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Bank held in London on the 14th day of December, 1921, it was resolved to proceed with the forfeiture of 156 shares on which the last call of £1 per share was not paid subsequently thereto this call on 13 shares was paid and so it is now notified that if the call on the following 143 shares is not paid by the shareholders in whose name they now stand in the Register of Members by the 15th of February, 1922, with interest on the amount thereof at 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st August, 1920, upto the day of payment their shares will be forefeited to the Bank.

The shares mentioned below are on the Bombay Register but payment in respect of these shares will be accepted either in London or any of the offices of the Bank in the East.

3 Shares Nos. 105362/4.
35 Shares Nos. 35524/48 & 51086/95.
5 Shares Nos. 84893/7.
50 Shares Nos. 48342/2, 103661/4, 37844/3, 80604/8, 102044/44/66, 40749/38, 52984 and 74063.

Special attention of persons who may have acquired shares by transfer and have not lodged the transfer deeds in respect thereof with the Bank for registration is directed to this notice.

By Order of the Board,
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th January 1922.
C11906

TENDERS.

SALE OF TINPLATES AND PROVISIONS

APPROXIMATELY 90,541 tin plates, 22½ long and 14" wide and 2,73,407 tin plates, 16" long and 11-3/4" wide for making 2 gallon cans, and the following provision articles are offered for sale.

Vinegar, Approx: Gallons 36-1/2.
Baking powder, Approx: lbs. 20.
Boyril, Approx: lbs 871.
Essence of Beef, Approx: lbs. 3873.
Essence of Chicken, Approx: lbs. 23.
Essence of Mutton Approx: lbs. 40.

Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922, quoting rates separately, per 100 for tin plates of each kind, per gallon for Vinegar and per lb. for the remaining items and stating the quantity of each the tenderer is prepared to purchase. Samples of the provision articles can be inspected in Supply Depot Old Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantities tendered for. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

Offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for Officer Commanding Detachment "A",
Supply Depot, Company, Bombay,
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
25-1-1922.
TA C11973

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 266, 24th January, 1922.
E. 278, 23rd January, 1922.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of the late Mr. NARAYAN HARI GAWAND, formerly a fitted in the Parel Workshop of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

SUNDRABAI, widow of the said Narayan Hari Gawand of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of January in the yead of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 21st day of January, 1922.

SUNDERBAI, widow,
In person.
11976

For further particulars and conditions of

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition.
1 grey Arab horse, 13½.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Ag. Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd proximo sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Haji Bunder at G. I. P. Railway Wharf Depot one large lots of scraps as under.

Scrap W. I. consisting of timbers, fish plates, angles bolts plates, rivets, punchings, engine wheels, Bridge work etc., etc. Cast iron scrap consists of fine bars baffle plates, anvil blocks, axle boxes, broken machinery, tank plates, segments, water pipes, etc., etc. Steel scraps consists of spring plates, spiral springs, ferrules, cuttings, axles, cranks, crossings etc., etc. Rail scrap consists of both iron and steel of various sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 NEW CROSSLEY INDUSTRIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. T. Beltie Shah (Gilani) of Dehra Dun, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Dadar in the compound of Kohinoor Mills 3 new Crossley Industrial Crude oil engines, size 0117—0120—0122. H.P. 28—40 and 48 respectively.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The above will be on view four days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PALTON ROAD ESTATE ADJACENT TO CRAWFORD MARKET AND FRONTING ON CARNAC ROAD.

Under instructions from the Director of Development, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction on the lands at Palton Road at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following plots.

LOT NO. 1:—A very valuable building site known as plot No. 7, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 50 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 575 square yards.

LOT NO. 2:—An excellent building site known as plot No. 8, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 55 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3:—A choice plot of land known as plot No. 12 on Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 581 square yards.

LOT NO. 4:—A rare large building site known as Plot No. 13, on Palton Road estate having a large frontage of about 85 feet on the Important Interior Road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 784 square yards.

LOT NO. 5:—A valuable plot on Palton Road estate known as Plot No. 16 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior Road and containing an area of about 712 square yards.

Lot No. 6: A similar excellent Plot known as plot No. 17 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed containing an area of about 789 square yards. All the above plots offer an unrivalled position for Business Premises and residential buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD AT THE JUNCTION OF KHETWADY BACK ROAD AND KHETWADY 9TH LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 863 of 1921 (Abdul Husein vs. Salebhai) and pursuant to the directions of the High Court of Bombay, Dated 16th January, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 6th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 5489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12-16, Khetwady 9th Lane, Ward No. 2003 (1), Street No. 1, Khetwady 9th Lane, and Ward No. 2-3 (2), Street No. 18, Khetwady 9th Lane, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji, daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia, and partly by the property of Gopi Kissan Radha Kissan and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at the Junction of Parel Road.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Nowraji Rustomji Wadia, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Parel Road, and Cross Road, No. 4, on the Boards First Nagapada Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-East by the said Cross Road No. 4, on the East by the said Parel Road, on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19, of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan, drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street Nos. 524-525 and 5[illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND ELECTRIC FANS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Ozee concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Jai Virji proprietor of the Victoria Motor Works and Carriage of Girgaum.

Drills, (Drilling Machine) vices, spark plugs, Jacks, Lubricating guns (syringe), Boyce Motor meters, high power carbon remover.

On account and risk of Mr. S. M. Achari.

12 pieces 110 volts D. C. 9 ins. table fans.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS GAIETY THEATRE SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND WAUDBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the owner the following very valuable landed property.

All and singular the two pieces of land therein firstly and secondly described the first of which was computed to contain 2,300 yards or thereabouts and was for better identification coloured red on the plan endorsed on the recting indenture and the second of which was computed to contain 147 square yards or thereabouts and was for better indentification coloured green on the said plan and which said two pieces of lands comprised a total area of 2,907 square yards or thereabouts and were situate on the west side of the Hornby Road on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which were jointly bounded on the North by Waudhy Road on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid on the South by a new road No. 6 and on the West by the property belonging to Mr. Gocuidas Madhavji and which said first piece of land was known as the Gaiety Theatre plot Esplanade and which 2nd piece of land was known as the Gaiety Theatre Garden plot and which said piece of land formed portion of lands noted in the Board for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the said act provided and which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3365 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 322 and Street No. 185 (which premises now according to Municipal bill bear Ward No. 329 and Street Nos. 106 and 49 and had formerly been vacant and were then in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PRINTING PAPERS, IMMITATION ART PAPER TISSUE PAPERS, CREAM WOVE PAPERS, CREAM LAID PAPERS, TYPEWRITERS, WOOLENS AND COTTON HALF HOSE, VALUES, PETROLIUM LAMPS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 Case Magnisium Carbonet about 112 lb.
1 Large brass bounded Chest.
1 English iron safe.
28 Bales White printing Papers size 20 x 30, 22 lbs. in all 18813 lbs.
28 Bales White printing papers size 18 x 23, 15 lbs. in all 11939 lb.
8 Bales Immitation Art papers size 22½ x 35, 50 lbs. in all 4290 lbs.
19 Bales Glazed White Tissue papers size 20 x 30, 7 lbs. in all 6746 lbs.
22 Bales Super Fine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 20 x 30, 28 lbs. in all 11704 lbs.
22 Bales Superfine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 27 x 40, 49 lbs. in all 11270 lbs.
12 Bales Cream Laid papers size 16½ x 20½, 24 and 28 lbs. in all 7057 lbs.
6 cases Century Model No. 10 Typewriting Machines complete.
3 cases each 100 Doz. woolen and cotton half hose, black and tan colour.
1 case Flanged Wheel Valve.
On account and risk of The Franco India Trading Co. Bombay.
5 cases Petroleum Lamps (German make).
On account and risk of Messrs. M. P. Mehta and Co.:—
9 cases each 27 doz. half pints tumblers of assorted colours.
10 cases each 15 doz. pints tumblers of assorted colours.
On account of the Insurance office concerned.
2 cases Belgium Polished plate glasses.
1 Lot Broken glasses.
1 Magic Machine and cleaner.

Auctioneers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DINING TABLE, SIDE BOARD, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TELESCOPIC ELECTRIC HALL LAMP, PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at "Star Mansion," Fazal Road, Middle Colaba, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers, telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, drawing room suite, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almyrahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

1 Reading Standard Motor Cycle with 4-seater side car in perfect running order.

Property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 4 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, telescopic electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at No. 1 Marina Mansion Chowpatty facing sea, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, drawing room suite, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, Alderman's ice box, season wood almyrahs, clothe presses, pressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of an deceased European gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

Inspection invited.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
26, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 4082.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 27th day of Jan., 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Manomed" Building, above Messrs. John Robert & Co.'s show rooms, 204 Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable made to order office and household furniture, etc., comprising writing tables, roll top writing desks, large partition screens, Oliver typewriter, arm and armless chairs, revolving office chairs, dining table, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, marble top tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, tapesty lined hall suites, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, rich glass and porcelainware, etc.

The property of D. Raphael, Esq., of Messrs. Raphael Bros., proceeding China and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office in Dean Lane, of Hummum Street, Fort (above the Printing Press), by order of the concerned office furniture, etc., of the late Mr. K. K. Sethna, comprising glass and panel door office cupboards, sliding door glass cupboards, office writing tables, office chairs, copying press, show cases, typewriter, and English safe, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED AT TRINITY ST., DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Mr. Sulleman Ismail Haji Moosa, the Receiver in Suit No. 1586 of 1921, (Abdulla Mahomed versus Hoorbai, widow and others) and by virtue of the consent decree made in the said suit on the 22nd day of December, 1921, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the under menioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land with the messuage or tenement standing there on situate at Trinity Street otherwise called Dhobi Talao without the Fort in the city of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabout registered by the collector of land Revenue under old No. 83, new No. 728, old survey No. 17, new survey No. 8394, and assessed by the Assessor of Municpal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Nos. 2405—2407—2408, Street No. 64 and (1) and (2) and bounded as follows on or towards the cast by the Trinity Street on or towards the West by the property of Kurimji Allibhai Barodawalla on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy D. Raxter and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Pestonji Bhaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekeil, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office in Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES COLOURED GROUND PRINTS AND 11 BALES DELHI SHIRTING PRINTS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press in Champa Gali near Moolji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. The Commercial Trading Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor R. Jairam Naranji.

EX. S.S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES.
R. J. N. 177/186—10 cases Coloured Ground Prints.

EX. S.S. "SCINDIA."
R. J. N. 191/201—11 Bales Delhi Shirting Prints.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th Jan., 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Government Stores, Hardware, miscellaneous such as 2773 tins Baking and Pudding Measure Tin, Burners Stove Oil, Steamers Stoves, Enamel Dishes, Frying Pans, Tin Kettles, Curtain Poles, 3750 Numdas, 9500 Pull thro' Gauze Wire, 115 Wheels Trolly Iron, 164 Gridirons, 181 Springs Spiral, Cart Fittings, 600 Branding Iron, Heliograph Stands, Tape Webbing, about 1¼ tons, 2910 Mugs Tin, 1109 Plates Tin, 500 Amb. Stretchers, Rubber Hose Armoured, Rowlocks, Wagon Poles, Bamboo Tent Poles, 6702 Fittings Tinned Copper, 1400 Mallet Head Wooden, 6842 Boxes Tinned Copper, 330 Boxes Wooden Ammunition, Amn. Carriers Leather, Ropes Sisal, 2100 Burners for Lamps, 2840 Tent Pole Bags Canvas, 357 Brushes Paint, Tonga Wheels, Bulls Eye Lanterns, Balance Scales, 5435 Wash-hand Basins, Dust Bins, Camp Stools, 501 Shovels, 500 Forks Agricultural, Pack Saddle Mule, 75 Beam Scales with Copper Bolts, 1900 Lamps Oil hanging, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 2nd February, 1922, and following days at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the goods being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals, Messrs. Boull, Lagane & Co., Liquidators. The Mannie Swan Shipping Co. Ld., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 14th February, 1922, at 4 p.m., (S.S.) at their rooms:—

The s.s. Accra built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ld., Barrowin-Furness, tonnage 2826 Nett length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22'.3.

The steamer is in good trim and sea worth and accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.

The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 27th January, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 25th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Mar.	17 05
	May	16 68
	July	16 25
	Oct.	15 68

Liverpool, Jan. 25th

	Months.	To-day's Prices
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool.	Mar.	9 91
	May	9 90
	July	9 84
	Oct.	9 51

London, Jan. 25th

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 2 : 2 Dull
Bar Gold	4 17/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 Steady

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 25th.

DISCOUNT	Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
"	Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
"	Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
"	" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver Steady		35

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK 155 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-one .8 1 2
Tone Quiet and firm
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Feb.-Mar.-April Sellers 29 9
Months May-August Buyers 29/6

New York, Jan. 25th

Demand Bills 422 23

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 25th

On London in Paris	51 77
In Germany	863 0
In Italy	95 40

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 58
Christiania	26 86
Amsterdam	11 56
Switzerland	21 70

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

Mid. American Spot	10 22
Sakellaridis	17 75

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 26.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 39 pts. in New York features and consequently the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 416 and after touching Rs. 415 gradually advanced till Rs. 427 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 425. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 425. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 425 and after touching Rs. 424 closed at Rs. 431½.

at Rs. 421½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 351 and steadily advanced to Rs. 366. Again going down to Rs. 364 remained Rs. 365 at 4 p.m. F. M. G. Oomra May was quoted Rs. 376 nominal. F. G M. G. Bengal March was Rs 304 and May Rs. 314/15 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton showed better feeling yesterday as Bull liquidation was over, and about 10,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m

Bombay, Jan. 26th.

Fully Good Broach	April/May,	431 1-2
" " Bengal	March	311
" " "	May	321
Fine Oomra	March	371
" "	May	383

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 26th

F. G. M. G. Broach	April May	308
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	318
" "	May	476
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	365
" "	May	375

SPOT QUOTATION

Bombay, Jan 26th.

Description	Super-Fine	F.	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab		335	315	295
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	360	345	-
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	390	375	-
M. G. Central P. No. 2	390	375	361	-
M. G. South'rn				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th Jan. 1922

Cotton	17,959 Bags
Wheat	1,832 Qrs
Linseed	104 "
Rapeseed	521 "
Gingellyseed	2,933 "
Poppyseed	250 "
Groundnuts	8,292 "
Castorseed	454 "
Rice	4,053 "
Myrabollams	1,220 "
Cottonseed	18,206 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,03 "
Jowar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	161 "
Bajra	253 "
Coal	360 Tons

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Sunday, Jan. 25th

Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fahrenheit 29 931
Temperature of Air 75.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer 68 8
Dew Point 65 6
Relative humidity of Air 0 713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) 0.0
Maximum temperature of Air 84.7
Minimum temperature of Air 66.7
General direction of wind ENE.NW, N.W.
Total rainfall in inches
Departure of rainfall from the average 30

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th January, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature is higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately coluded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad but below it at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Ahmedabad and in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot and Indore. Day temperature is above normal at Dwarka and Deesa; night temperature is below the average at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the south of the division humidity is in defect. Temperature is below normal at Jubbulpore and Saugor.

The Konkon.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Light rain is reported from north Baluchistan; elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are moderately clouded in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab, aRjputana and the United Provinces and lightly clouded in the extreme south, but fine clear wether previls over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in Sind and the north and west Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th January, 1922.

The western depression has again given local snow in Kashmir and is slightly more marked to-day Sonamarg and Dras have had each half an inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THU. THE 26TH OF JAN 1922

	Temperature in shade					Rainfall	
24th	79	63	72	0.12	16 99	+3	25
	80	32	56		5.7	+1	54
	..	..	..		1 38	—0	74
25th	..	..	..		6 25	+3	10
	71	61	66		0 71	+0	55
	83	60	72		71	+0	58
	81	56	69		1.45	—0	8
	77	53	65		0.72	—0	9
	78	53	66		0 74	—0	41
	82	57	70		1 11	—0	92
	1	4	3		4 73	—0	65
	2	44	73		1	+0	04
	0	48	76		2 49	—2	9
	0	47	77		32	—0	73
	0	51	0	04	0 03	+2	1
	5	54	5		0 15	+0	54
	2	48	71			—0	55
	5	5	55			—0	50
	70	49	60		2.05	—	14
	67	51	12		1 52	—2	10
	8.7	66	1	61			24
	0	2	3				27
	1	51	76				27
	82	0	5				49
	0	47	77				73
	18	50	2		2	—0	18
	3	0	47			—0	42
	3	0	47			—0	42
	3	0	50			—0	05
	3	0	47			—0	42
	8	45	3	50	0 38	+0	22
	8	45	3	50	0 38	—0	31
	1	8	0	70	2 05	—1	3
	1	51	4	54	1 77	+	7
	74	51	2	68	2 57	+0	5
	84	3	5	4	1 8	+	29
	4	2	6	65	2 20	+1	5
	8	0	1	2	0 6	—0	6
	83	50	1	50		—0	0
	3	0	0	58	1 14	—0	58
	10	56	3	68	3 87	+0	5
	1	0	96	2	5	—	4
	90	0	51	68	3	—0	8
	85	0	1	0	2 54	+0	47
	5	0	0	56	2 17	—2	3
	8	2	2	63	0.54	1	01
	5	3	5		0 01	—0	8
	6	4	5	4	2 12	—5	15
	85	7	3	60	2 50	+2	40
	84	1	0	60	3 84	+0	55
	82	7	0	54	3 21	—1	57
	83	9	5	70	1 23	+0	3
	84	7	3	65	3 44	+2	21
	81	2	0	54	3 78	+1	47
	88	0	3	68	1.51	—3	35
	86	37	3	80	4.38	—11	5
	86	70	0	66	5 07	—2	73
	89	0	0	92	9.47	—1	79
	84	0	66	75	3.50	—1	47
	8	3	3	71	4. 5	×1	70
	87	0	66	75	3.37	—1	46
	8	6	7	3	0.53	—10	66
	5	51	0	62	4 72	+1	39
	84	56	2	69	5 01	+0	17
	90	0	0	2	650	—2	57
	82	0	1	7	3	010	—10.11

A Simla, message of January 25, states: The Lady Reading Women of India Fund has received a generous contribution of Rs. 1½ lakhs from H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga towards the purchase of the Mythe Estate, Simla for the opening of the Lady Reading Hospital for Indian women and children. This will meet a long felt want and the people of Simla gratefully appreciate Lady Reading's efforts on their behalf.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Jan. 26.

S S Falkenfels Elbo, Bremen.
S S City of Bristol Hay, Glasgow.
S S Hai Ping Nicol Delayoa Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Narkunda, Evans Sydney.
S S Golconda, Lane, Galle.
S S Haresfield, Shillingham, Galle.
S S Sikh, McLenan, Calcutta.
S S Dunera Kalker, Shanghai, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Narkunda for Australia.
Steamer Nuddea for Hamburg.
Steamer Hai Ping, for Busren.

S S Falkenfels:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Falkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain H. Elbo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen, with a general cargo.

S S City of Bristol:—The City Line steamer City of Bristol, 4245 tons, Captain J. Hay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Dunera:—The B I S N Company's steamer Dunera, 2420 tons, Captain W. Walker, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sikh:—The T M Company's steamer Sikh, 3259 tons, Captain A. McLenan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 26.

S S Nuddia for London:—400 cwt. kismiss, U. Mamlal and Co.; 89 bdles wool carpet, M M T Afshar; 37 bdles lambskin M M. T Afshar; 3 cks. castings, D. Abraham and Sons, 6000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 29 bales cow hides, Nizamuddin and Co.; 2002 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 6601 cwt. linseed, The Bombay Co., 59 bales wool carpet, Allen Bros. 4000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Nuddia for Hamburg:—1100 cwt. ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.; 825 cotton Volkart Bros.; 1005 cwt. ground nut, Societa Granaria Italia; 2000 cwts groundnut, Louis Dreyfus and Co

S S Nuddia for Copenhagen:—100 bales poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Nuddia for Havre:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Miteelia for Liverpool:—47 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.; 12 bales wool, N. Nissim; 166 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 80 bales wool, V. Oomersey; 21 bales wool, R. Kabra; 141 bales wool, D. Koondanmal.

S S Oxholm for Hull:—4000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Varvin for Leith:—10000 cwt. linseed, Louis Lucyfus and Co.

S S Delta for Marseilles:—4438 cwt. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Somo for New York:—1072 cwt. myrabolams, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 11 cwt. myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.; 112 cwt. ginger M. Jaffarbhoy; 40 cwt. gumpersian M. Jaffarhoy.

S S Nippon for Venive:—200 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—2898 cwt. teel seed Ralli Bros

S S Cracovia for Venice:—50 cwt. .. olibanum, M. Jaffarbhoy; 50 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—312 cwt. g. olibanum, M. Jaffarbhoy; 75 cwt. gum zandourg, M. Jafarbhoy; 410 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Jalavihar for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt. linseed, Orient Co. Ltd.; 2000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 12000 cwt. ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 5002 cwt. ground nuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 6006 cwt. linseed E D Sassoon and Co.; 330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 660 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Jalavihar for Antwerp, Dunkirk or Rotterdam:—2000 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

S S Jalavihar for Havre:—251 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 55 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

S S Jalavihar for Rotterdam:—20000 cwt. ground nuts Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 28 casks salted skins, Enrico N. Stein,

S S Hartington for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, N M A Kaisha; 360 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co.,

S S Hartington for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton Bombay Co.

S S Bermuda for Hongkong:—82 cwt. shark fins, H B Ramji and Co.

S S Muttra for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.:

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, J Jammohamad and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Y asa Cotton Tdg. Co. 332 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Osaka:—328 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 26.

S S Silvershell from New York. Agents:—W and A. Graham and Co.:—5000 tons petroleum.

S S Jalvihar from Rangon. Agents:—Scindia S. N. Co:—103477 bags rice.

S S Malwa from London. Agents:—Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.:—1 pcl. wine, cases cigarettes, 29 bars silver, 5 boxes bar gold, 1 box sovereign, 1 box specie.

S S Chinkoa from Rangoon. Agents:—B. I. S N Co.:—4 cases burma cheroots, 70535 bags rice.

S S Obra from Australia. Agents:—B. I. S. N Co.:—5615 tons coal, 20 cases confectionery, 71 cases jam, 700 cases milk, 18 casks tallow.

S S Lanka from Cannanore and Badagara. Agents:—East India S. N. Co.:—1559 bags moist cocoanuts, 19 bags copra.

S S Warcuta from Tuticorin. Agents:—B. I S N Co.:—42 bags coffee, 1396 bdles coir yarn, 166 bdles coir rope, 2456 bags cocoanuts, 70 jottas cocoanuts, 61 bdles salted dry fish, 100 barrels ground nut oil. 1 cask fish oil, 75 bags copra, 220 koolies hocka shells, 17 cases soap, 22 bags arecca nuts, 17 bdles cardomons, 177 bags ginger, 48 bgs pepper, 2 cases cotton piece goods, 7 bdles sandal wood.

S S Saraswati from Badagara. Agents:—East India Steam Navigtion Co.—1 cases pickles, 1934 bags copra.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth as Still
Wed. ..	1st Feb ..	h. m. 1 37 / 1 52a	ft. in. 27 10 / 26 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth as Still
Wed. ..	1st Feb. ..	h. m. 7 45 / 7 27a	ft. in. 18 1 / 17 10

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The following press note regarding the qualifications, etc., required for admission to the College of Engineering, Poona, is published for general information:—

Candidates desiring admission to the First Year Class in Engineering should send their applications on the prescribed printed form, together with the necessary certificate of physical fitness, to the Principal, College of Engineering Poona, on or before 15th May in each year. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

2. The prescribed printed form of application and form of medical certificate can be obtained from the Principal, College of Engineering Poona, on aplication.

3. Only candidates eligible for admission to the College should apply.

4. Each candidate for the Civil and Mechanical Engineeering Branch must produce a certificate signed by the Principal of an affiliated Arts College, to the effect that he has satisfactorily carried out at that College the work appointed by the University for the first year after Matriculation, or he must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of the University of Bombay or of any other Indian University recognised by the University of Bombay.

5. Applications for admission from Native States and from provinces other than Bombay Presidency, will be considered only after applications from the Bombay Presidency have been dealt with. Candidates whose permanent place of residence is in Bombay Presidency, but whose academic qualifications were obtained elsewhere, and also those resident elsewhere who have passed the qualifying examinations of the University of Bombay, will be considered individually on their merits.

6. In making admissions to the College or to the Probationers' Class (*vide* paragraph 13), preference will be given to students who have passed in any examinatin qualifying for admission with first class marks in Mathematics and Physics and who have good qualifications in English.

7. Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination, with good marks in Mathematics, during the current year; who have passed the B.A., Examination with good marks in Mathematics, or in Physics and Chemistry; who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination, with good marks in group (a) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in the current year; or who have passed the B.Sc. Examination in group (1) Physics and Chemistry, or in group (2) Mathematics and Physics, will be given special consideration.

8. A certain number of the best qualified candidates will be called to Poona for a personal interview about the 10th of June. After this the final selection will be made, and those admitted will be required to join the College immediately. No guarantee is given to students called for an interview that they will be selected.

9. Candidates not called for an interview before the 10th June have no chance of admission. No intimation to this effect will be sent to them.

10. Selection for admission is generally made from among students who are below 20 at the time of admission though this rule is not rigidly adhered to.

11. All candidates should be of good physique, preference being given to those who have regularly taken part in School and College sports and games. Preference is also given to those who have passed an examination in Drawing, and have some practical knowledge of carpentry.

12. A limited number of students is admitted; selection is made at the discretion of the Principal, from among the qualified candidates.

13. A limited number of candidates who are qualified, but who cannot be admitted for want of room, may, at the discretion of the Principal, be allowed to join a special Workshop Class as probationers for one year. If their work proves satisfactory they will be admitted to the College Class in the following year. The work of the year will be mainly devoted to Manual work, Mathematics and Engineering subjects.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS

Captain H. M. Wightwick, on return from leave, is appointed to be Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Mr. Manekji Ratanji Davar is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Servai, on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani has been appointed Assistant Collector, Nasik.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition though suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Deccan. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continues in some places. Picking of cotton is in progress in Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE RAINFALL IN DECEMBER 1921.

Excepting a few drops at six stations in Gujarat there was no rain during December at any of the reporting stations in the Presidency. The harvesting and threshing of kharif crops and picking of early cotton was in progress. Rabi sowings were nearly completed by the end of the month except in the Deccan (excluding Khandesh) and in Dharwar where, especially in the East, more rain was required for their completion and also for the germinated seedlings.

For Infants —an all-important advantage.

Babies and growing children obtain from Benger's Food the great advantages of being reared on pure fresh milk. These include healthful natural growth unchecked by the undernourishment which arises from unsuitable food.

BENGER'S Food

is always prepared with fresh milk, or milk and water, according to the age of the child.

It is specially prepared to adjust the milk to the delicate digestion of children and invalids. All the great good in milk—Nature's all-important food—becomes available with Benger's. Use fresh cows' milk for preference; when buffalo or goats' milk is used, it should be suitably diluted.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.), 117, Pitt Street.

1.18

MUSICAL CONCERTS

INFANT MUSICIAN—PRODIGY.

MASTER MANHAR BARVE

EDWARD THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

FRIDAY 27 AT 9-30 P.M. AND SUNDAY 29 AT 5-30 P.M.

Rates:—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENTIFIC MUSIC. Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, BOMBAY,

G. G. BARVE, *Professor of Music.*

N. B.—Tickets can be had and seats may be reserved daily from 3 to 6 p.m. in the School

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITIES.

WHOSE POLICY?

Mr. Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi has addressed the following letter to the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay:—

Sir,—Affairs in Gujarat and actions of high Government Officers, puzzle at present thinking persons, those who have taken sides and become partymen as well as those who have not done so till now. Some twelve months ago the three Municipalities of Ahmedabad Surat and Nadiad resolved to work their Primary School's without Government grants-in-aid. The Collector of Kaira thereupon, took forcible possession of a few school buildings in Nadiad. People of Nadiad took strong objection to this action of the Collector. The Bombay Government wisely, referred the question to their Legal Remembrancer, who opined against the Collector's action. For months, there after, neither the Collector of Kaira, nor of Ahmedabad nor of Surat; and nor Mr. Ghosal, The Commissioner Northern Division, disturbed the peace of Gujarat. Then some four months ago, Mr. Ghosal went on leave, and Mr. F. G. Pratt succeeded him at Ahmedabad as Officiating Commissioner. Within a few weeks of this change the Province of Gujarat, three districts out of 5 were ablaze. Mr. Pratt subversed the policy of Mr. Ghosal, has broken open schools at Surat and at Nadiad, has suspended the School Committees at Surat and at Ahmedabad; has transferred sums of Municipal money in Banks by executive orders (at Ahmedabad even without waiting for a definite reply of the Municipality) and put Nadiad and Surat on active Civil Disobedience. And all this within the last 3 months:—for a resolve taken some 12 months ago, to work the Primary Municipal Schools without Government grants-in-aid! It is rumoured that the suspension of the Ahmedabad Municipality has been recommended. If the recommendation is approved and sanctioned Ahmedabad too, will be driven into Civil Disobedience and non-payment of Municipal taxes. 11 elected members of the Nadiad Municipality have by now resigned their seats in the Municipal Council and are already contemplating to adopt that extreme course. Now what one wonders at in Gujarat is this. Which is the Government Policy—the one that was followed by Mr. Ghosal or the other that is pursued by Mr. Pratt? Does the policy of Government of Bombay vary with the personnel of one officer at Ahmedabad? The Collector of Kaira has informed Nadiad Municipality that he is simply carrying out orders he received from the Commissioner Northern Division. Now in Gujarat people, even Co-operators and Independents, surprisingly ask one an ther as to whose policy Mr. Pratt is carrying out. The policy of the Minister of Local Self-Government? or of the Minister of Education? or of the Minister of Commerce (so far as the Banks are concerned)? or of his own? Things are not normal in Gujrat, at Ahmedabad, at Surat and Nadiad, ever since the advent of Mr. Pratt, this time as Officiating Commissioner. He has been, as it were fanning into flame the sparks of non-co-operation (which to a section of people, may not be unwelcome). Municipal, educational, and banking conditions are greatly disturbed and kept in constant turmoil by a deplorable series of official actions of the present Commissioner. Will the Government of Bombay kindly stop all this out right? These 3 are transferred subjects and the Ministers stand responsible to the people, if Mr. Pratt is acting in consonance with their policy and more so, if he acts in contravention of the policy of theirs.

A DARING ROBBERY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Early this morning a daring robbery was committed, in the house of a Bengalee, near Central Avenue, Calcutta.. It appeared that four Bengalees armed with revolvers and daggers raided the house. At the house five men were sleeping in a room. The ruffians woke them and demanded delivery of key of the safe, pointing revolvers at them. The dacoits took cash and jewellery worth one thousand rupees and decamped in a motor car.

Three Important Questions.

Are kidney warnings understood? Do people realise the danger? Would it not be wise to adopt a sensible proven method of resistance?

Backache, dizziness, irritability insomnia, urinary troubles, nerve tension, drowsy days and sleepless nights, stiff and swollen joints, rheumatic twinges, and aching muscles—these are the warnings. The danger is not far ahead, for neglect invites the more serious symptoms, rheumatism, stone-formation, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, kidney and bladder inflammation, uric acid poisoning and dropsy.

Resistance depends on kidney activity—perfect kidneys filtering of the blood—with consequent bodily health; and all would be well if Nature's rules of commonsense, simple diet and regular habits, prevailed. But Nature does not get a sufficient chance; the kidneys are often strained to the verge of breakdown.

Don't hover in doubt. Don't risk the evils of neglect. Safeguard the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They strengthen the kidneys and soothe the bladder, and their action relieves the symptoms caused by weakness of these organs.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding an AUCTION SALE of the RACE HORSES and BLOODSTOCK on SATURDAY, MORNING, the 18th of February, 1922. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots offered for sale will be received at 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to THURSDAY, the 9th of February when the Sale List will close.

11946

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Following are the results of yesterday's game in connection with the Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament:—

Men's Singles:—Major Couchman beat C. Carey Morgan 6-1, 6-2. N. S. Iyer beat H. Brown 6-4, 6-1. S. Ghosal beat G. Robson 1-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Men's Doubles:—H. Delangerede and J. Newton beat Major Aylmer and C. Carey Morgan 6-1, 4-6, 9-7. Brooke Edwards and N. S. A. Iyer beat A. C. Gupta and Major Couchman 6-0, 6-4. J. Floyd and G. Robson beat G. Perkins and E. S. Behrend 6-3, 6-1. C. Warren Boultan and A. O. Ayre beat Major Bradish and J. Bradish 6-4, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles:—Dr. Brandon and Miss Eddis beat M. Jacomb Hood and Mrs. Barron 6-3, 6-4. C. Carroll and Mrs. Williams beat J. C. Farmer and Mrs. Atkins 6-1, 7-5.

NATION'S STRUGGLE.

FUTILITY OF REFORMS.

ARBINDO BABU'S APPEAL.

The following "Appeal to My Countrymen" was addressed by Babu Arbindo Ghosh in 1909 and shows how similar are the conditions obtaining in the country at present to those thirteen years back. It was first published in the "Karmayogin" of Calcutta of December 2 th, 1909.

Two decisive incidents have happened which make it compulsory on the nationalist party to abandon their attitude of reserve and expectancy and once more assume their leigtimate place in the struggle for Indian liberties. The reforms, so long trumpeted as the beginning of a new era of constitutional progress of India, have been thoroughly revealed to the public intelligence by the publication of the Councils Regulations and the results of the elections showing the inevitable nature and composition of the new Councils. The negotiations for the union of Moderates and Nationalists in an United Congress have failed owing to the insistence of the former on the Nationalists subscribing to a Moderate profession on their faith.

The survival of Moderate policy in India depended on two factors: the genuineness and success of the promised Reforms and the use made by the Conventionists of the opportunity given them by the practical suppression of Nationalist public activity. The field was clear for them to establish the effectiveness of the Moderates—policy the living force of the Moderate Party. Had the Reforms been a genuine initiation of constitutional progress, the Moderate tactics might have received some justification from events. Or had the Moderates, given proof of the power of carrying on a robust and vigorous agitation for popular rights, their strength and vitality as a political force might have been established, even if their effectiveness had ben disproved. The Reforms have shown that nothing can be expected from persistence in moderate policy except retrogression, disappointment and humiliation. The experience of the last year has shown that without the Nationalists at their back, the Moderates are impotent for opposition and robust agitation. The political life of India in their hands has languished and fallen silent.

SUCCESS OF MOVEMENT.

By the controvertible logic of events, it has appeared that the success and vigour of the great movement inaugurated in 1905 was due to the union of Moderates and Nationalists on the platform of self help and passive resistance. It was in order to provide an opportunity for the re-establishment of this union broken at Surat, that the Nationalists gathered in force at Hooghly in order to secure some basis and means of negotiation which might lead to united effort. The hand which we held out has been rejected. The policy of Lord Morley has been to rally the Moderates and coerce the Nationalists; the policy of the Moderate Party led by Mr. Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, has been to play into the hands of that policy and give it free course and a chance of success. This alliance has failed of its object. The beggarly reward the Moderates have received has been confined to the smallest and least popular elements in their party. But the rejection of the alliance with their own countrymen by the insistence on creed and constitution shows that the Moderates mean to persist in their course even when all motive and political justification for it have disappeared. Discomfited and humiliated by the Government, they can still find no way to retreive their position nor any clear and rational course to suggest to the Indian people whom they misled into a misunderstanding of the very limited promises held out by Lord Morley.

Separated from the great volume of Nationalist feeling in the country, wilfully shutting its doors to popularity and strength by the formation of electorates as close and limited as those of the Reformed Councils, self doomed to persistence in a policy which has led to signal disaster, the convention is destined to perish of inanition and popular indifference, dislike and opposition. If the Nationalists stand back any longer either the National movement will disappear or the void will be filled by a sinister and violent activity. Neither result can be tolerated by men desirous of their country's development and freedom.

NO HELP FROM MODERATES.

The period of waiting is over. We have two things made clear to us: first, that the future of the nation is in our hands, and secondly that from the Moderate Party we can expect no cordial cooperation in building it. Whatever we do, we do ourselves, in our own strength and courage. Let us then take up the work God has given us, like courageous, steadfast and patriotic men, willing to sacrifice greatly and venture greatly because the mission also is great. If there are any unnerved by the fear of repression, let them stand aside. If there are any who are ready to be satisfied with mean gains or unsubstantial concession let them stand aside. But all who deserve the name of Nationalists must now come forward and take up their burden.

The fear of the law is for those who break the law. Our aims are great and honourable, free from stain or reproach. Our methods are peaceful though resolute and strenuous. We shall not break the law and therefore we need not fear the law. But if a corrupt police, unscrupulous officials, if a partial judiciary make use of our honourable publicity or our political methods to harass the men who stand in front by illegal chases, subborned, or perjured evidence or unjust decision, shall we shrink from the soil that we have to pay in our march to freedom? Shall we cower behind a petty secrecy or a dishonourable inactivity? We must have our associations, organisations, our means of propaganda, and if these are suppressed, by arbitrary proclamation, we shall have done our duty by our Motherland and not on us will rest responsibility for the madness which arrests open and lawful political activity in order to give a desperate and sullen nation into the hands of those fiercely enthusiastic and unscrupulous forces that have arisen among us inside and outside India. so long as any loop-hole is left for peaceful effort, we will not renounce the struggle. If the conditions are made difficult and almost impossible, can they be worse than those our countrymen have to contend against in the Transvaal or shall we, the flower of Indian culture and education, show less capacity, and self devotion than the coolies and shop keepers who are there rejoicing to suffer for the honour of their nation and the welfare of their community?

OUR DEMANDS.

What is it for which we strive? The perfect self-fulfilment of India and the independence which is the condition of self-fulfilment are our ultimate goal. In the meanwhile such imperfect self-development and such incomplete self-government as are possible in less favourable circumstances, must be obtained as a preliminary to the more distant realization. What we seek is to evolve self-government either through our own institutions or through those provided for us by the law of the land. No such evolution is possible by the latter means without some measure of administrative control. We demand therefore not the monstrous and misbegotten scheme which has just been brought into being, but a measure of reform based upon those democratic principles which are ignored in Lord Morley's reforms. . . . a literate electorate without distinction of creed, nationality or caste, freedom of election unhampered by exclusory clauses, an effective voice in legislation and finance and some check upon an arbitrary Executive. We demand also the gradual devolution of executive government out of the hands of the bureaucracy into those of the people. Until these demands are granted we shall use the pressure of what refusal of cooperation which is termed passive resistance. We shall exercise that pressure within the limits allowed us by law, but apart from that limitation the extent to which we shall use it depends on expediency and the amount of resistance we have to overcome.

On our own side we have great and pressing problems to solve. National education languishes for want of moral stimulus, financial support and emancipated brains keen and bold enough to grapple with the difficulties that hamper its organisation and progress. The movement of arbitration successful in its inception has been dropped as a result of repression. The Swadeshi-boycott movement still moves by its own impetus, but its forward march has no longer the rapidity and organised irresistability of forceful purpose which once swept it forward. Social problems are pressing upon us which we can no longer ignore. We must take up the organisation of knowledge in our country, neglected throughout the last century. We must free our social and economic developments from the incubus of the litigious resort to the ruinously expensive British courts. We must once more seek to push forward the movement toward economic self-sufficiency-industrial independence.

These are the objects for which we have to organise the national strength of India. On us falls the burden. In us alone there is the moral ardour, faith and readiness for sacrifice which can attempt and go far to accomplish the task. But the first, requisite is the organisation of the National Party I invite that party in all the great centres of the country to take up the work and assist the leaders who will shortly meet to consider steps for the initiation of nationalist activity. It is desirous to establish a National Council and hold a meeting of the body in March or April next year. It is necessary also to establish Nationalist associations throughout the country. When we have done this, we shall be able to formulate our programme and assume our proper place in the political life of India.

AURABINDO GHOSH.

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MR. ANDREWS IN MANGALORE.

UNITED EFFORT TOWARDS PEACE URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Jan. 26.

Mr. C.F. Andrews is paying a short visit to Mangalore in order to plead for the Malabar Relief Fund and to fulfil a long standing engagment. He will then proceed to the refugee camps at trichur and Plaghat and other places before returning to Calicut, During his stay in in Calicut he has had many interviews with the leading Hindus and Moplahs, and has also heard the personal narratives of those who have actually suffered in the disturbances. He has urged the cessation of Vindictive recentment and the necessity of a united effort towards peace.

A lady Doctor from the United free Church Scottish Mission, named Dr. Martin, is expected in Calicut on Thursday for work in the refugee camps.

EFFECT OF ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY

QUIET ON FRONTIERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 24.

The news and events of the past month show that the effect of the Anglo-Afghan treaty in both the countries concerned has been excellent. According to the news from Kabul the conclusion of peace is most popular and the Afghan Government and public are at one in the intention to observe the spirit of the Treaty as well as the letter. There are already signs of a considerable trade activity. During December H. M. the Amir presided over a meeting of leading commercial men and discussed the future trade policy of the country. As a consequence of this meeting a company was formed in which the Minister of Commerce and many prominent merchants are shareholders with the object of setting up Afghan commercial agents in the principal capitals of Europe and elsewhere. The intention of this company backed by a state guarantee for six months is that Afghan produce should be sold and Afghan requirements bought in direct communication with the consumer and producer thus saving middleman's profits. Under this scheme business men have already been sent to Moscow and Paris and others are expected to start shortly for London where the Head Office of the Company will be, Berlin and Shanghai. The latter market is important to Afghanistan on account of her large consumption of China tea. The peace treaty has already resulted in great activity in Peshawar markets and large remittances are being made to Afghanistan for the purchase of carpets and Persian lamb skins It is reported that preparations are already being made in Kabul, Kandahar and Jelalabad for the reception of the British legation and consulates. The newly appointed Persian Minister and his staff passed through Peshawar on the Christmas day and was later given a great reception in Kabul after halting for some days at Jelalabad to visit the tomb of the late Amir Hubibulla Khan and to visit the places of interest in the locality. Now that he is freed from the anxieties of the negotiation with the foreign powers H. M. the Amir appears to be diverting his abounding energy to the overhaul of the internal administration of his country. It is generally believed that he intends himself to visit Jelalabad shortly and he has already sent his chief Ministers on tours of inspection, in the provinces. The Commander-in-Chief General Nadir Khan and brother General Sha Mahmud Khan have gone to Badakhshan and are expected to tour the northern frontier defences. The Minister of Justice has gone to Mazar-i-Sharif, and the Home Minister to Kandahar. It is reasonable to expect interesting results from these inspections in the reform of the admittedly out of date and inefficient provincial governments of Afghanistan from such signs as the above of the intention of the Afghan Government to take full advantage of the opportunity which the resumption of neighbouring relations with the British Empire gives them. The question naturally arises what of the Bolsheviks. It is impossible to guess what the feelings and intentions of the latter are at the moment but certainly the gossip spread in the Peshawar bazaars by travellers from Kabul and Central Asia hold them in a very low esteem. Whether it be the Russian legation in Kabul or the Soviet Government in Turkistan if the same gossip is to be believed the latter government is having things by no means its own way and the anti-revolutionary movement centred in Firghana seems to be spreading eastwards and gaining ground within the British territory and in the tribal area The ending of the long period of uncertainty as regards the relations with Afghanistan has had an excellent influence on the already steadily improving state of affairs. All the northern part of the frontiers is peaceful and a settlement with the one hitherto recalcitrant section of the Afridis. The Zakka Khel seems imminent a notable event in the latter connection is the eviction recently from the whole of Afridi country of the notorious Zakka Khel raider Mirzali, the leader of the gang which perpetrated the dastardly outrage in Kohat in December 1920, in which Colonel and Mrs Foulkes lost their lives. A prominent abetter of the same offence has also been compelled by political pressure to flee from his home in the Kohat pass in the Malakand agency. The campaign between the forces of Dir and Swar for the possession of Adinzai continues and is acquiring many features new in inter tribal warfare. The length of time for which the opposing forces have been able to keep the filed is in itself most unusual, moreover though facing each other in entrenched positions for several weeks the two lashkars have so far confined themselves to raids both by night and day reniscent of the trench warfare in France rather than of old time frontier fighting. Within the settled districts though serious offences still occur with some frequency and there is still much work ahead in restoring to a normal condition, which wars and internal unrest, the latter imported from India have disturbed to an unprecedented extent of late years. Progress is continuous and satisfactory, the kidnapping scourge has been if not scotched at any rate greatly reduced and not a week passes without a considerable bag of outlaws and other armed criminals in the various districts.

PROF. DIVAKER'S CASE.

SEDITION CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 25.

The Sedition case against Prof. Divakar of the Karmaveer" had to be withdrawn for absolute want of evidence. From the 6th to the 25th instant he was detained in jail. Strange how the sanction was asked for granted, and prosecution was launched. The case against him under section 108 is pending.

The charge has been framed against Mr. Hukerikar Congress Secretary for sedition. Judgement is reserved till Friday.

STATE BANQUET IN HYDERABAD.

THE NIZAM PROPOSES PRINCE'S TOAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PRINCE OF WALES' CAMP, HYDERABAD, Jan. 25.

The State banquet in honour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was held in Chowmahalla palace to-night, the Prince on arrival being received by H. E. H. the Nizam. The guests included the nobles and leading officials of the Nizam's Government and many European residents.

TOAST OF THE PRINCE.

The toast of King-Emperor proposed by H. E. H. the Nizam having been drunk with enthusiasm, His Exalted Highness proposed the health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and in so doing said, that his visit to the capital of the State was an event of profound gratification to him. Hyderabad had enjoyed similar honour by the presence of two royal visitors who were now King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and to welcome the heir-apparent to the British throne was at once an abiding pleasure and great honour. H. E. H. the Nizam continued that for more than a century His house has been in unbroken alliance with the British Empire, an alliance that has been marked in moments of peril and danger by closest ties of mutual service and assistance. The world-wide war was but one more test of the indissoluble bond existing between the Asifjah and the British Crown. To maintain and perpetuate the traditions of that friendship and alliance was the duty he had inherited from his forefathers and he asked the Prince to convey to Their Majesties the assurance of his sincere and unalterable devotion. The gracious presence of His Royal Highness added to the warmth of these sentiments of affection he entertained for the royal house. H. E. H. the Nizam paid a tribute to the charming personality of the Prince and said that the memory of that evening would ever remain an enduring recollection of the visit that was the source of joy and pride to him. The Prince's health was then drunk amidst applause and the Prince replied.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO TOAST.

Your Exalted Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I thank Your Exalted Highness for the very warm terms in which you have proposed my health and for the princely hospitality which you have extended to me. I have been looking forward to my visit to Hyderabad as it is my desire that the traditional friendship which exists between our house and the ruler of Hyderabad may ripen, in my case by personal acquaintance, into close regard and esteem for Your Exalted Highness. History has recorded in no uncertain terms the ancient ties of friendship and alliance which have subsisted between Hyderabad and British Government. From earliest days of British Rule in India, Hyderabad and its rulers acted almost uniformaly in concert with our interests. Campaigns of eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries against Tippu Sultan, Mahrattas and Pindaris are eloquent testimony to the closeness of this tie and the treaties and alliances which resulted from them went far to determine the subsequent history of India. The annals of more recent times have been fitting sequel to this auspicious beginning. Within living memory two most important events affecting British Rule in India have been the Indian Mutiny and the great war. Hyderabad on both these difficult occasions remained true to old traditions. In the great upheaval of 1857, staunch loyalty of Hyderabad did much to ensure immunity of India south of Satpura range from those widespread disturbances which threatened our northern provinces. In the Great War, now happily concluded, Hyderabad under its present illustrious ruler afforded such moral and material support as to leave no doubt of Your Exalted Highness' lively and practical conception of the true meaning of the title of Faithful ally of the British Government—title which has recently received formal recognition of the King-Emperor. Within the compass of my speech it would be impossible for me to review all the assistance which has been rendered by Your Exalted Highness. I must content myself with reference to more striking features. First and foremost I would place maintenance in the field of your Imperial Service Lancers and of 20th Deccan Horse throughout the war at a cost of more than a crore and a half of rupees. Fine record of former unit must be a source of pride to Your Exalted Highness and as regard Deccan Horse, I need only say that in view of their services His Majesty the King-Emperor last year conferred the title of Royal upon them. Your Exalted Highness' personal interest as Colonel in this unit was shown in the most generous manner by arming the regiment with the new pattern of swords and presenting chargers to officers.

Financial aid was afforded in the most unstined manner. Among other items, I may mention 164 lakhs of rupees subscribed to war loans. £200,000 presented for anti-submarine campaign and for provision of tanks and aeroplanes. £250,000 to Silver Wedding Fund for the aid of families of disabled soldiers. 2½ lakhs to Imperial Indian Relief Fund and one lakh to my own fund No matter what object, whether it was Servian or Belgian Relief Fund or Fund for disabled officers, no appeal even remotely connected with our cause was made to Your Exalted Highness in vain. Your Exalted Highness' peace offering took appropriate form of land colony for the establishment of soldiers who had fought in the war and for families of the fallen. This was auspiciously named Sulahnagar or abode of peace. In these and other directions too numerous to mention, Your Exalted Highness has shown keen personal interest in our fortunes and an abiding friendship to our cause. Your Exalted Highness bears many tokens of His Majesty the King-Emperor's regard and the historic title which has been conferred on Your Exalted Highness makes plain to the empire the unique record of the Hyderabad State and the proud place which its ruler occupies.

I thank Your Exalted Highness once more for your courtesy and kindness to myself. I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking to the prosperity of Hyderabad State and long life and good fortune of its illustrious ruler.

H. E. H. the Nizam's string band played selections during the evening. The route from Falknama castle to the palace was brilliantly illuminated and the spacious grounds of the palace and the palace itself were also bright with innumerable coloured lights.

PRINCE'S MESSAGE TO MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PRINCE'S CAMP, Hyderabad Jan. 25.

The following telegram has been sent by the Prince of Wales to the Maharaja of Mysore:—"On leaving Your Highness' state, I thank Your Highness very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality. I much enjoyed my visit. It was a great pleasure to make Your Highness' acquaintance. I much admired the beauties of Mysore and efficiency of the administration of the State. I am very grateful to Your Highness' subjects for the warm reception they gave me."

MAHARAJA'S REPLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Maharaja has replied:—"Allow me to tender my warmest thanks to Your Royal Highness for the gracious message which you have been pleased to send me on leaving my state. Your Royal Highness' visit gave me and my people unbounded pleasure. Remembrance of it will always be precious to us."

THE DANGER IN EGYPT

"SABRE-RATTLING" AND THE COSTLY RESULT.

By the Right Hon. Christopher Addison, M.P.

The position in Egypt is dangerous and the policy that is being pursued there is so likely to involve this country in further vast military expenditure, that all those who really care about economy, about frugality and wisdom in expenditure, and the progress of real restoration at home should do all they can to inform the people concerning it.

A year ago last March Lord Milner returned with his Mission from Egypt. The purpose of the Mission had been to inquire fully into the causes of unrest there, to consult with the Egyptian Government and with representative leaders of Egyptian opinion, and, if possible, to submit suggestions to the British Government whereby essential Imperial interests could be safeguarded whilst a system of government was provided in Egypt which would satisfy reasonable and legitimate demands. Lord Milner had many difficulties and some dangers. He dealt with them with consummate tact, courage, and patience, and it is to be noted that the conclusions reached by the Mission were unanimous.

No one will question Lord Milner's knowledge of the question or his keen regard for Imperial interests. Many of our fellow citizens do not yet know how great his services to the State have been during the last few years; but, with a full knowledge of them, I am inclined to think that in no matter has he rendered a greater service than in the wide outlook and wise liberality of his Egyptian proposals.

In pursuance of this event Adly Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, at the request of the British Government, came to this country early in 1921 to discuss the question, with a view, if possible, of reaching an agreement. It was then recognised that affairs had so far progressed that a settlement which satisfied legitimate Egyptian aspirations and at the same time safeguarded British interests was a practical possibility. It was the anticipation of this that had enabled Adly Pasha to rally moderate opinion to his support, to restrain outbreaks, and to overcome the influence of Zaghlul Pasha and of the extreme Nationalist section. To the consternation of all of us who had looked for the added security and the easement which a settlement would bring, the negotiations resulted in a complete failure. Adly Pasha and his delegation had to return to Cairo empty-handed, and the Sultan of Egypt was made the recipient of a letter from Lord Allenby which, in its studied arrogance, stands, let us hope, in a class by itself amongst diplomatic documents.

THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE BREAK-DOWN.

The result, of course, has been an enormous increase in the power of the extremists of all sections, with outbreaks of violence and strikes, whilst there has been a complete loss of power by the Egyptian Prime Minister and by all those moderate and sensible sections of opinion who had led their fellow-countrymen to recognise that they must look for a form of settlement that fell short of what the extremists demanded, but which would provide them with a real measure of national independence.

WHAT HAS LED TO THIS BREAK-DOWN?

There are, of course, many difficult and conflicting issues, but the dominating and determining cause of failure has been the military question. It has been a question which the Egyptian Delegation, in their reply of November 15, described as of "capital importance." It was admitted by the Egyptians, and it is clearly essential, that that great highway of Empire the Suez Canal should be made sure and safe, and the advisers of Lord Milner were well aware of this in the spring of 1920. But the draft settlement lately insisted upon by the British Government demanded the right to maintain military forces *at all times and in any part of Egyptian territory.* It cannot be denied that the Egyptian Delegation were right when they described this demand as "military occupation, pure and simple," and as not consonant either with "independence" or with "internal sovereignty." It must be remembered, too, that this proposal was put forward by the British Government as a part of the negotiations which had for their purpose, in their own words, "thenceforth to recognise Egypt as a Sovereign State" and to conclude with her "a perpetual treaty and bond of peace, amity, and alliance."

With such a declared purpose, the demand for free and unlimited military occupation is in manifest contradiction. It is certainly not essential to the safeguarding of the Canal zone or of the fresh-water supplies. It is militarism run mad. Beginning with what is required for the protection of the Canal and of the drinking water, it results in a demand to place soldiers in any strength, at any time, in any part of the country.

STRONG NATIONAL FEELING AROUSED.

The inevitable result of all this sabre-rattling has been to defeat the very purpose which men of wisdom and good sense on both sides had in entering upon the negotiations, and to endow all the extremists with a new lease of life. Zaghlul and a few of his associates have been shut up, but it is perfectly obvious that we are confronted with a national movement which will not be stifled by action of that kind. The strikes and the outbreaks that are occurring are the expression of a strong national feeling that has suffered a grievous disappointment. The strikes of the civil servants, members of the Bar, students, telegraphists, and of all sorts of workers betoken a deep-seated sentiment which the failure of the Adly Mission has served to inflame.

A flotilla has been sent up the Nile. Cairo has been placed under martial law, British troops have been called out at different places, and the other familiar initial steps of forcible repression have been taken in hand. We may as well recognise that, if the present policy is persisted in, we are heading straight for a costly set of military operations which at the end will leave us still confronted with the same problem. Goodwill has been thrown away, a great opportunity has been lost, and, with an even heavier bill of costs, there lies before us the same futility of effort to repress national sentiment by force that we have so recently witnessed in Ireland. And the tragedy of it all, apart from the case itself, is that the money thus drained away will mean for those at home who wanted a little better training for their children or a less gloomy and squalid home to live in that they will have to labour to pay the charges, with hope once more deferred and with a heart sick.—"The Manchester Guardian."

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LORD RONALDSHAY OPENS ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay will open the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to be held in Calcutta on Monday next. Draft resolutions cover many subjects, in which different chambers are interested and include Income Tax Bill representative on the Legislative Assembly, currency question Hague rules on disputes between shippers and shipowners, waterways of Eastern Bengal management of Chittagong, Port Supply of rolling stock on Indian Railways, irregularity of English mail service, improvement of telegraph and telephone services, labour legislation, trade union legislation, compensation to workmen and proposal for central stores organisation.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m. "The Queries" open at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Lecture on "Isotopes" in Institute of Science by Prof. G. R. Paranjype at 5 p.m.

Industrial Disputes Committee, 5 p.m. the Secretariat

The S. S. "Narkunda" with outward mails of the 12th expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Meeting of the Anthropological Society, Town Hall 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 28.

The s. s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public lecture on "The Present Situation" by Mr. S. R. Bomanji in Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m.

CLOTH MARKETS.

The cloth markets will be closed to-day on account of Amavas Holiday.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Sunday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Hall in Cavel Street when Mrs. Sorojini Naidu and Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will speak on "The Congress Appeal" for Volunteers.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Prize Distribution of the Memonwada and Koli Wada Night Schools, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, took place on the 24th instant at 8-30 p.m., Mr. K. G. Talavdekar delivered a short speech, advising the students, and then distributed the prizes to 30 students for passing their annual examinations successfully.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Public Lecture Dr. Peshotan S. G. Dubash, D. Sc., and Co. will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this (Friday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Psychology of Colours. The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The adjourned General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the office of the Society, Ramchandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday next (29th instant) at 4-30 p.m. All members are specially requested to attend.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 3 (S.T.) when Atmaramji will Sing some Bhajans of "ancient satis and their quota in the national work" when ladies are requested to attend punctually and oblige.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Professor N. K. Bhagvat will deliver the third lecture of his series of Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji lectures on "The Monastic Institution of the Hinayana Buddhists known as the Sangha" in the University Library Building to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of the Benares Mathematical Society will be held in the room of the Society Tuesday next (the 31st inst.) at 5 p.m. To consider the report of the Auditors as required by Art. 43 of the constitution. To consider the report of the Council on the state of the Society as required by Art. 39 of the constitution. To elect the officers and the Council for 1922 as required by Art 39 of the constitution. Presidential Address by Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A. D.Sc.:—"On the pathology of functions."

"INDIAN TERRITORIAL BATTALION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I note with gratification the letter of Mr. Hector K. Ayo, in your to-day's issue on the above subject that this is no time for forming battalions with Indian youngmen. A national soldier, it must be understood, is the defender of the honour of his country and the champion of the weak and the truthful.

Instead of the youngmen of India prizing the opportunity of becoming commen sepoys in the present newly formed forces they must wait patiently till we are a fully self-governing people and see those of sufficient education and fit physique could not secure commissions in Indian National armies, for, indeed, there should be a very great demand for officers than of men following the national freedom.

I am certainly, therefore, entirely in agreement with Mr. Ayo that this is no time for considering any military problem involving Indian youngmen.—Yours, etc.,

T. RUTHNAM.

5, Dalal Street,
Fort, Jan. 25.

ART IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A visit to that hall where the Art Society is holding its Exhibition and a passing, though critical and appreciative, glance at the pictures has filled me with hope and dismay. It is indeed very hopeful to see what Bombay has been able to achieve in recent years but it would certainly have achieved more (and this is what fills me with dismay) if necessary adjuncts to a healthy and national growth of Art were existing. I am not here concerned with the individual merits of the pictures, much less with their collective shortcomings, what I mean to plead here is that the whole thing would have been different if a free and healthy national atmosphere were available to the Artists to breathe. True Art is always national though true to nature and that is why it prospers most when the nation is at its Zenith of glory and power. The other side of the picture is as true as this. Hellenistic Art declined with the Greek glory and in earlier days Egyptians ceased to produce enduring works of Art when the Pharoahs ceased to rule.

A shackled bird—what does it know of soaring in Heavens? A subdugated nation can have Art only of a mediocre type. And the moral? It is the necessity of doing what little lies in our unfortunate nation's power by way of introducing the study of the Arts in our National Schools and Colleges.—Yours, etc.

R. T. KHANNA.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

BLOOD-CURDLING CRIME.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Madhavsing Gumansing.
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Kanga.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Khandesh. Disagreeing with both the assessors, he found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

That there was some dispute between the complainant and the accused as regards the possession of certain lands at Chinchale, which according to the complainant was wrongfully cultivated by the accused stealthily in the previous year contrary to a settlement arrived at between himself and the accused. The complainant went to obstruct the working in the field. The men of the accused, about five or six in number, who were working therein removed him bodily with a view to proceed with the operations. Accused in the meantime belaboured the complainant. About two hours thereafter the deceased Shivli came with bread for the complainant and when she heard about the beating administered to her husband owing to the obstruction, she herself took it into her head to go and obstruct the sowing operations of the accused. On reaching the field the deceased abused the accused and blamed him for dishonestly cultivating the field after the debt due to the accused had been satisfied. As the result of her intervention, the sowing operations were stopped. The accused thereupon went to the mango grove and brought a sword and ran in an excited manner towards the complainant. The complainant ran towards the village and the accused turned back and struck the deceased Shivli with the sword. The accused hacked her several times and threw away the sword and ran away. He was arrested by the Police.

THE DEFENCE PLEA.

The defence was that when the deceased went and obstructed the sowing operations, the complainant went there and he was followed by the witness Tukaram. It was said immediately after him the witness Mahadu came with a sword abusing the accused and running at him to assault him with it, but as the accused ran away he turned back, whereupon the complainant, and his brother Tukaram urged him to kill the deceased with the sword, and she was cut by Mahadu into pieces.

The Sessions Judge observed "The case is so simple, and the evidence is so clear, cogent and convincing that there cannot be any doubt as to a reasonable mind about the guilt of the accused. Most of the facts have been admitted by the defence itself. The story for the defence is nothing but a piece of concoction. The accused, who is a rich man and owns considerable lands, has good deal of influence in the village and it is quite natural that he considered himself to be a big man, not to be trifled with by a man like Zipru. There is absolutely no reason to suppose why Mahadu should attempt to kill the deceased. Both the assessors have opined that the accused is not guilty. It seems to me that they had come determined, without caring for what evidence was before them, to state that the accused was not guilty. The accused is convicted of murder, which was brutal, atrocious, and ruthless. The action of the accused was fiendish and vindictive. He first cut her hands and then a blow was inflicted on the neck as the result of which the spinal cord and column were cut and the helpless woman fell down dead and yet ten more blows were given and the body reduced to pieces, so that it could not be removed for post-mortem examination. There was no excuse for the brutal heartrending and blood-curdling crime."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Shingne appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ALLEGED INSULT AND DEFAMATION.

NO AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Honorary Secretary, Parsi General Hospital, charged Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Chothia, a share broker, with insult and defamation.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kanuga, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Wadia said that the accused's brother was admitted in April last as an indoor patient. As he was making great noise, he was removed to a separate ward. This annoyed the accused and sometime in July the accused accompanied by Mr. P. J. Murzban called upon the complainant. As the acused was very noisy, the complainant refused to hear him. On the 15th of December, the complainant was coming out of the Gresham Building, when the accused who was going with a friend, pointing out to the complainant, said, "jo salo pelo soover chalyo, traitor chalyo." A notice was served upon the accused to apologise, but getting no satisfaction the complainant had to go to Court.

In examination of Mr. Wadia Mr. Petit said accused's brother was admitted in the Parsi General Hospital in April last. Witness was in Mahableshwar from the end of April to the first week of June. The Resident Medical Officer arranged about admission, etc., of patients. On his return from Mahableshwar, the Resident Medical Officer gave witness certain information. Dr. Row chiefly attended accused's brother. Sometime after accused saw witness in his office in the month of June. He accompanied Mr. P. J. Murzban and spoke offensively about the medical staff of the hospital. Accused told witness that his brother would have been killed by the Resident Medical Officer and began to shout and bawl out. Witness told accused that the House Committee had transferred his brother to the Main Block and therefore he had no reason to complain. In spite of this he became much excited and began to shout. He, therefore, asked him to go out. On the 15th of December witness was coming out from Gresham Building when the accused shouted out "jo salo soover shalyo, traitor chalyo." Witness stopped, looked at him and asked for the name of his (accused's) companion but he did not give it. The tone of the accused was insulting and impertinent. Witness caused a noticed to be sent for defamation through his solicitors to which accused replied and confirmed the statement. On the 16th of July witness sent a letter to the accused which was replied to on the 18th.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that he was once a Chairman of Indian Chamber of Commerce. He was not likely to cause a row in public street or building. He did not think he was of excitable temper. He knew accused before the incident complained of. He had no dispute with the accused before. He did not think the accused bore any malice, before that. Accused's brother was discharged from the hospital in August. On the 15th of June when accused came with Mr. P. J. Murzban, he was very excited from the beginning. He spoke politely at first and said his brother would have died if he was not removed to the Main Block. Accused's brother was first placed in the main building then removed to Isolation Block. It was originally designed for infectious disease cases but was used for noisy and uncontrolable patients. First class patients paid Rs. 12 per day. The sanitary conditions of the Isolation Block were quite satisfactory. A dozen buffaloes were kept about 300 feet from the main building. They were washed immediately outside their sheds. There were no mosquitoes near the Isolation Ward. There were no fans in the hospital. A complaint was made to the Committee to remove the Main Block. It was done so with the approval of Dr. Row. The accused complained about the inhuman treatment towards his brother. Accused's main grievance at the interview was that his brother was kept in the Isolation Ward and the Resident Medical Officer was not removing him to the main building without the consent of the Committee. Witness said if he were present he would have strongly objected to the Committee's transferring his brother to the Main Ward unless he was satisfied that the doctor himself wished it, as it was not in the interest of discipline to interfere with the staff. He did not remember Mr. Murzban's remark "Where is the principle? It is a question of life and death" Witness had no good memory for details.

APPEAL FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

His Worship:—I think this case should be settled amicably. Do you wish to settle it Mr. Petit?

Mr. Petit.—No, Your Worship unless accused tenders an apology.

Mr. Baptista.—On the other hand we want an apology from Mr. Petit.

His Worship.—Why, because accused's brother was put in Isolation Ward?

Mr. Baptista.—For the inhuman treatment towards the poor fellow.

Further hearing was postponed till the 3rd proximo.

MAGISTRATE'S SCATHING STRICTURES.

JAMBLI STREET RIOTING.

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate, Inspector Baker charged (1) Ramchandra Kashiram; (2) Baboo Ramchander; (3) Tukaram Parastram; (4) Shunker Ramji; (5) Govind Raghunath; (6) Narayan Janoo; (7) Maruti Dhondoo and (8) Kasam Mahomed alias Kaslia, with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting and house-breaking by day and theft of property, amounting to Rs. 4639-14, belonging to Manekji Jivanji, the complainant.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while the accused No. 6 was defended by Mr. Phillip Coelho, pleader; accused No. 7 Mr. Ketasthani; accused No. 4 Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader.

Tiloo Sambhoo, manager of a country liquor shop at Jambli Street, said on the 17th of November last, at about 1 p.m., he locked his shop on account of the disturbances. He went again to the shop on the morning of the 20th at about 8 a.m. He found the furniture in his shop burning on the tram lines on the road. The door of the shop was open. The place was smashed up and liquor poured out. The damage to his shop was estimated at Rs. 569.

Mr. Manekji Jivanji Bhathena, proprietor of foreign liquor shop at Jambli Street, said on the 17th November last, at about 1 p.m., he closed his shop on account of the disturbances. He received certain information in consequence of which he went to his shop the following morning at 8 a.m. i.e. on the 21st November. His shop was completely destroyed. The damage to his shop was estimated at Rs. 4630.

Govind Nathoo, a vegetable seller and residing at Koliwada, said the liquor shops were destroyed on Sunday. The Prince arrived that day from Poona. He saw the foreign liquor shop of witness Maneckji being broken into at 7-30 a.m. There was a crowd of 1000 persons in front of the shop. They began to throw the pieces of furniture and bottles on the road. He could not identify anybody in the crowd. Accused Nos. 1, 5 and 7 were the persons who got into the shop and they did the damage. He did not see the crowd go to the country liquor shop of Tiloo.

Gulam Nabi Mohomed Oomer, Foreman in the Docks, said he identified accused Nos. 7 and 8. Accused No. 8 was inside the shop and No. 7 was outside it. No. 7 was smashing the articles that were thrown out of the shop. Accused No. 8 was throwing out the articles.

To the Court, the witness said he did not see accused No. 8 at the Chowki when he made his statement. There was no doubt about this in his mind. On this point his memory was clear. This accused was not before him when he made his statement.

At this stage His Worship ordered the statement of Gulam Nabi in the Crime Report he put in as Exhibit No. 1.

Continuing the witness to the court said that he did not mention accused No. 7 to the Police when he made his statement. He could not give any reason why he did not mention No. 7. He did not identify accused No. 7 at the Police station. It was his choice that he identified No. 7 that day and not identified him on the 30th of November last. He did not want the court to wait for his answer. He could assign no reason why he did not identify No. 7 on the 30th of November last when he was shown to him in the Chowkey.

CRIME REPORT.

At this stage Mr. Chhatrapati requested his Worship to allow him to see the Crime Report.

Mr. Finan, prosecuting Inspector, whilst objecting said that the accused only had a right to call for the police-report and in this case the accused had not asked for the police report and therefore the court had no right to put it in and that had he known that at the time, the police report was asked for by the Court he would have objected to it.

His Worship:—I overrule the objection, as in view of the cross-examination of the witness the court feels that in the interests of justice the previous statement made by this witness to the police ought to go in. Hence, the statement is put in Ex. No. 1.

At this stage Mr. Finan threw the crime report towards Mr. Chhatrapaty.

His Worship objected to the discourteous conduct of the prosecutor in open Court.

Thereupon, Mr. Finan said if the Court took it in that light, then, he would apologise.

Lalkhan Roshankhan, a labourer residing in Koliwada, said he identified accused Nos. 1 and 5. They removed the furniture from the shop to the Tram lines on the day in question.

Bhurekhan Hamedkhan, residing at the corner of Khand Bazaar, said he identified accused Nos. 1, 5 and 8. Accused No. 1 was throwing bottles from the shop. Accused No. 8 was also throwing bottles on the road. No. 8 also pushed a cupboard out of the shop. He was called at the Police station on the 3rd of a month. He did not know whether it was the 3rd of a month after the Badshah returned from Poona.

To the Court, the witness said he had come last time to the Court on the 12th. First time he was called to the police station was on the 3rd. P. C. 2497/B was one of the sepoys that came to call him. He had not made any statement to any person about what he knew in this matter. He did not know why and how the Police sepoy came to take him to the police station. Sub-Inspector Rane took down his statement. He identified only one accused i.e. No. 8. He did not know why all the accused were placed before him. He did not see anybody destroying this shop.

P. C. No. 2497 "B" said he made enquiries in this case. He arrested accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7 in consequence of certain information on the night of 28th and 29th November last respectively. He took them to the Pydhoni Police Station. Five or six persons were brought to identify these accused. They identified all the four accused. Gangaram identified Nos. 2 and 3, Govind identified Nos. 1 and 7 at the Pydhoni Police Station.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship said that there was no proper identification made at all of any of the accused. It was one of the worst cases he had got in hand during these riot cases. He was very suspicious about the arrest of accused No. 8, that fact practically vitiated the whole case.

Mr. Finan on being questioned, admitted that the case in question was a very weak one, indeed!

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

After the evidence had been recorded. His Worship in delivering judgment observed that the case in question was one of the most unsatisfactory cases put up before him. Several of the accused, viz. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6, had not been identified at all by any of the witnesses. Further, an attempt was made in this case to bring accused No. 8 into trouble. He seemed to have been rearrested on an anonymous petition received by Mr. Baker on the 3rd December. He, again said that the whole case was a rotten one. He, under the circumstances, discharged each and every accused.

REFUSED TO PLY FOR HIRE.

VICTORIA DRIVER FINED RS. 50.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, Messrs. A. A. Khatkhate and Dinshaw H. Vania, Shaikh Husen Jemal, hack victoria driver No. 235, was charged with refusing to ply for hire, while on a stand.

The evidence showed that Mr. D. N. Khandalawala (Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate), got into accused's victoria at Grant Road, seeing it on the stand. The accused refused to drive saying it was engaged. Mr. Khandalawala therefore got out and waited for five minutes, but seeing no passenger asked the accused if it was really engaged, the accused replied in the affirmative. Mr. Khandalawala again waited for ten minutes but as no passenger was forthcoming, he again asked him to ply but he refused to do so. The accused was then asked to drive to the police station but he refused to do so, got down off the coach box and told him to take away his carriage himself as he had got the Swarajya. Mr. Khandalawala, therefore called a policeman, who took the accused to the Police Station.

The accused's defence was that his horse was tired and laming.

The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SANGHA.

A meeting will be held under the auspices of this Sangha at Saraswat Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) to enlist volunteers for the National Volunteer Corps. All Karnatak residents of Bombay and others residing in "D" Ward who desire to be enlisted, as also those ladies and gentlemen who have expressed their desire to join the Corps, are requested to attend. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will be present as Enrolling Officer. Copies of the Rules and Enrolment forms can be had from Mr. R. K. Golikere, Hon. Secretary of the Sangha, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, opposite Mantri's Blocks, from 7-45 to 9-45 a.m. and 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. on week-days and from 8 to 11 a.m. on Sundays.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The new Continuation Class for intensive study of Co-operation organised by the Institute will commence for this term from Sunday next the 29th instant. The class will meet every Sunday from 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m., at the Institute Office and will be conducted by Prof. G. N. Joshi, of the Wilson College. The subject for the term is "Co-operative Credit" and the first lecture will be on the "Meaning of Co-operative Credit." Those wishing to attend the Class are requested to send their names and addresses to the Institute Office. Printed copies of the prospectus of the Class may be obtained on inquiry at the office.

GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Girl Guides Association a sale of work was held on Wednesday evening at 5 p.m. in the High Court Gardens. There were many stalls of toys and fancy articles among which the following drew considerable attraction: Sweet Stall (Mrs. Hayward), Refreshments and Flowers (Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir), Wizzar is Well (Dilshad Begam), Fancy Stalls and Girl Guide Work (Mrs. R. D. England), and Hoop la Maze (Mrs. P. G. Mead). Special thanks are due to Sir N. C. McLeod, the Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, for kindly permitting the High Court gardens for the use of the Sale, and H. E. the Governor for lending his Band to play on the grounds. The Sale proceeds go for the benefit of the Girl Guide Association.

NEW CHINA MILL.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strike of three hundred workmen, belonging to the ruling and mule department of the New China Mill, situated at Sowree Road, continued yesterday notwithstanding the notice put up by the management informing them to resume duty within twenty-four hours. The workmen collected near the gates of the Mill in the morning and dispersed soon after.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST MAN

The National Literature Publishing Co., beg to announce that their third publication to announce that their third publication "Mahatma Gandhi—The world's Greatest Man," wil be published on Saturday next. The book contains all the foreign appreciations of the Mahatma with an illuminating appreciation by Lala Lajpat Rai and an appendix containing all the messages of the Indian leaders now in jail. The book is of 150 pages, closely printed and well-bound. The price is Re 1 only. Orders may be registered at the Karnatak Press or at the principal booksellers in Bombay.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

MARRYAT CUP COMPETITION.

The annual competition for the Marryat Cups competition run by the Bombay Gymkhana is now in progress. Eighteen have entered for the competition, the first and second round of which have to be completed by February, the third round by February 8, and the semi-finals by February 13. The final will be played on, as before, February 17. The results to date are:—

First Round.—G. Knott beat A. M. Champion, 6-1, 6-4, S. M. L. Bean beat H. Grimwood, 6/3, 6/0.

Second Round.—M. Fox beat J. W. S. Harvey, 6/2,6/4, S. M. L. Bean beat R. D. Marshall, 6/3, 6/3; S. Calvousie beat W. H. Gilbert, 6/0, 6/0; C. Williamson Jones beat H. H. Bell, 6/2, 6/0; H. Denning beat R. E. Jardine, 6/1, 6/0.

"A HUGE JOKE?"

"MR. GANDHI'S PROMISE OF SWARAJ."

MR. JAMNADAS ONCE AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 25.

Interviewed by the "Rangoon Gazette" Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he felt very strongly that in the country's interest the time had come when the high-minded patriots should speak their minds and prevent Mr. Gandhi's propaganda doing further mischief. Mr. Gandhi's reply to Sir Sankaran Nair's letter had no argument in it, no attempt at reason, and Mr. Dwarkadas had not seen whether statement was made.

"What pains me most is the statement that Mr. Gandhi never promised Swaraj within a year. I challenge any of his followers to say hand on his heart that he never understood Mr. Gandhi to promise Swaraj before December 31, 1921. I have myself heard his followers repeating the promise from every platform on which they have spoken. It is difficult to fathom Mr. Gandhi's depth and more difficult to make a statement in regard to one whose character is unblemished, but I cannot help coming to the painful conclusion that worship has turned Mr. Gandhi's head, adherence to the pet theory of philosophical anarchy has so blinded him as to make him give up the adherence to truth which was his great point. I cannot conceive that his declaration that he would automatically die if Swaraj did not come by the end of 1921 or that he would retire to Himalayas was meant by Mr. Gandhi to be a huge joke."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTION

The results of the Bombay Municipal Election were declared yesterday afternoon and most of the "probables" have come in, except Mr. Joseph Baptista, who lost his election by only 24 votes, Mr. Silam, the Secretary of the Byculla District Congress Committee, being the successful candidate. In the Girgaum Ward, Mr. Mody instead of heading the polls has been successful in securing only the last seat, Mr. A. K. Pai occupying the first place. Mr. Nariman comes second and Mr. J. M. Mehta comes a good third and Dr. Dadachanji, who almost always stood at the top of the list, comes fourth. So much for the Girgaum Ward.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy comes in first in the Byculla Ward, Mr. Khatri, the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, occupies the next place. The third man to come is Mr. S. C. Barodawalla. Mr. Baptista comes last and has thus been defeated.

In the Bhuleshwar Ward, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla occupies the first place. Mr. Rajaram Thukaram coming in second. The two Parsi Doctors occupy the last places. This Ward had sent in only two N. C. O.'s Mr. Jethamal Naravandas being defeated. Mr. R. S. Navalker could barely get 130 votes from his supporters.

The number of votes secured by each candidate is shown against his name.—

"C" WARD

		Votes
(1)	Mr. B. N. Motiwalla	1504
(2)	,, Rajaram Tukaram	1601
(3)	,, H. P. Thackersey	1571
(4)	,, M. Ismail Curtay	1546
(5)	,, Dr. M. B. Velkar	1529
(6)	,, Gulabchand Deochand	1480
(7)	,, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji	1443
(8)	,, Dinshaw B. Master	1390
(9)	,, Mr. Magonlal Khakkar	762
(10)	,, Jethamal Naravandas	736
(11)	,, R. N. Navalkar	130

The first eight candidates have been declared duly elected.

"D" WARD.

		Votes.
(1)	Rai Bahadur A. K. Pai	2284
(2)	Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman	2009
(3)	,, Jamnadas Mehta	1720
(4)	Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	1547
(5)	Mr. H. P. Mody	1419
(6)	,, Jehangir B. Petit.	1253

The first five candidates have been selected.

"E" WARD.

		votes.
(1)	Mr. S. C. Dhondy	728
(2)	,, Ahmed Haji Sidik Khattri	713
(3)	,, Salebhoy Barodawala	686
(4)	,, S. S. Ganjla	485
(5)	,, S. L. Silam	485
(6)	,, Joseph Baptista	467

The first five have come in.

MR. HAVELIWALA'S WITHDRAWAL.

With reference to the withdrawal of Mr. Haveliwala from the contest in the Byculla Ward, it must be stated that it was not the Bohra community, as wrongly stated in our report yesterday, which had publicly notified that they would not give him any chance, but the statement was made through anonymous handbills. Besides Mr. Haveliwala did not retire at the last moment, but several days previously he had made known his intention to withdraw from the contest in favour of Mr. Mahomed Ali Allahabux, who also subsequently withdrew.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

The western depression has further intensified and given local rain in North-East Baluchistan. It is causing heavy cloud over large part of North-West India. Chaman reports half an inch.

Forecast:—Extension along North-West Frontier and into Kashmir.

WAYS OF POLICE.

FORCE ENTRY AT P.-C.-O.-MEETING.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU DEFIES DI. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

The other day it is reported an unusual incident occurred at a Non-Cooperation meeting held at Etawah to enrol Volunteers. The police was refused admission except on payment of special penal fee much higher than what was demanded from the general public. They were obstructed. The Sub-divisional Magistrate, after vain persuasions, ordered the entry by force. After the meeting the Non-Cooperation leaders ordered the Volunteers to bar all exists by lying down on the ground. The police managed to get out with difficulty. Six men were arrested and convicted under Section 353 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine each.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

In spite of the orders of District Magistrate of Allahabd prohibiting public meetings to promote Non-Cooperation served on the Secretaries, Town Congress Committee, they are holding a meeting to-day when speeches on Non-Cooperation are announced to be delivered. Notices to the effect are being circulated signed by Mrs. Kamala Nehru, President.

Ten volunteers were sentenced here from eighteen months to six months rigorous imprisonment for picketing Liquor shops.

LUCKNOW RACES.

GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW Jan. 26.

THE DILKUSHA HURDLES. Distance 1½ miles. Over six flight.

Rs. 1,200 to winner, Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A handicap hurdle race for horses.

Mr. Butlin's QUARTERLY 12-0 Morrel ...
Capt. G. C. Barker's LARIGOT 11-8 Owner 2
Capt. H. R. Sandford's DARK LEGEND II 9-0, Mr. Fawsett (car 4) 3
Tote paid Rs. 7 8 for win.

CHUTTER MANZIL PLATE.

Rs. 1,200 to winner, Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Country Breds, 3 years old and upwards.

H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 9-1 Smith .....
Raja Sripal Singh's CORBLE 7-5 (car 7-9). Ritchie .....
Raja Sripal Singh's BALLY APPLE 7-0 Moosamdin 3
Tote paid Rs. 18-8 for win and Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 8, for places

THE BRISBANE PLATE. Distance 1 mile

Rs. 1,200 presented by R. T. C. to winner, Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Horses on 4th division.

Mr. K. A. Pearcey's NICE GUN 7-0 Japeth 1
Raja Sripal Singh's LU LAD 8-4 A. D. Walkers 2
Sardar D. S. Chhachi's LEICESTER SQUARE 9-10 Barden 3
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

A Cup value Rs. 500 presented by H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of U. P. of Agra and Oudh and Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to second and Rs. 500 to third. A high weight handicap for horses in 3rd division.

Sardar D. S. Chhachi and Mr. U. C. Kohli's BELSTEAD 9-11 Barden ... 1
Mr. A B Thomas' GALLEY LAW 7-0 Japeth 2
Mr. F. Powell's JAUNT 8-12 A. D. Walker 3
Tote paid Rs. 15 8 for win and Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 11 for places

THE EUPHRATES PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. on cup course.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A high weight handicap for Arabs.

Mr. C. Blad's TOMMY 7-3 (car. 7-7) T. H. White 1
H. H. the Maharaj of Patiala's PEACE DAY 9-6 Ritchie 2
Raja Sripal Singh's RONALD 8-8 Nortmore 3
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win Rs. 12 8 Rs. 19 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE CORINTHIAN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Rs. 1,200 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A welter handicap for horses in the 4th division, the bona fide and unconditional property of officers of His Majesty's Army and Royal Air Forces on full pay officers of the Indian Civil Service Gazetted Officers of Imperial Service on full pay and officers of the Indian Auxiliary Force to be ridden by those qualified to enter lowest weight not less than 9st 7lbs.

Major G. Conder's SMILING MORN 9-11 Capt. Mariot 1
Mr. W. I. Latham's CHATTY BIT 9-9 Owner 2
Messrs. W. Deane Freeman and A. M. Fawcett's REPARTEE 11-7 Mr. Fawcett 3
Tote paid Rs. 34 for win and Rs. 11 Rs. 15 and Rs. 9 8 for places.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

The fifth match held under the auspices of The Poona open Hockey Tournaments, was played on the P. Y. C. Gymkhana grounds on January 25, between the Poona Rovers and Fergusson College and ended in a win for the former by 9 gols to nil.

THE ECONOMY OF THE
DAIMLER CAR
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5

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF THE HEART.

"The fire of suffering has brought forth some fine thoughts clothed in beautiful language. I must confess that I have seen nothing like it before in all the pondrous speeches and addresses which has tickled our ears or delighted our intellect.

"Whether one looks at Lalaji's manifesto, Pandit Motilalji's message, or Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad's, one cannot fail to be struck with their beauty. But no one has been more touching, more fervent, more prolific than the President-elect (C. R. Das). He has poured forth short crisp messages that have come straight from the heart"—*So writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" under date 22nd December.*

By a happy coincidence Messrs. Ganesh & Co., have just brought out a collection of all the Messages delivered by several ardent non-co-operators, from the time of the historic arrest of Moulana Mohamed Ali upto the present date under the title of

THE PILGRIMS' MARCH.

The book includes the messages of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen and his answer to the Viceroy's challenge, dated the 24th December and opens with a foreword by Mr. D. G. Upson of the "Bombay Chronicle." The book contains the messages of the following patriots among others:—

(1) Mahatma Gandhi.
(2) Moulana Mohamed Ali.
(3) Dr. Kitchlew.
(4) Moulana Shaukat Ali.
(5) Mother of Ali Brothers.
(6) Lala Lajpat Rai.
(7) Jitendralal Banerjee.
(8) C. R. Das.
(9) Mrs. Das (Basanti Devi).
(10) Aga Mohomed Safdar.
(11) Pandit Motilal Nehru.
(12) Jawharlal Nehru.
(13) Mrs. Motilal Nehru.
(14) Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
(15) Shyam Sundar Chakraburty.
(16) Mrs. Sarojini Devi.
(17) Hiralal Gandhi.
(18) B. N. Sasmal.
(19) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.
(20) Moulana Abdul Bari.
(21) Seth Chotani.
(22) Mr. Patel.
(23) Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
(24) Mr. Asafali.
(25) Mr. Yakub Hasan.
(26) Lala Shankar Lal
(27) Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
(28) S. Srinivasa Ayangar.
(29) C. Rajagopalachariar.
(30) Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya.
(31) Babu Bagavan Das.

The volume covering over 150 pages is neatly printed on good antique paper and published by Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Thamba Chetty Street, Madras.

Price Rupee One only.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE WEEK.

THE SON OF ASIA*

"Christians worship one Son of Asia.....at a great cost to the others.

"Europe finds it natural to take one Man of Asia as Master, and all his brothers as slaves.

"Christians think that since one Asiatic alone is the Son of God, the rest can fairly be treated as sons of the Devil.

"The Christianity of Christ died when Asia ceased to teach it."

*From The Scourge of Christ.

By PAUL RICHARDS,

Price Rs. 3.

Published by

GANESH & CO.

MADRAS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC MEETING

SUNDAY, 29TH INSTANT AT 6-30 P.M. (S. T.)

MORARJI HALL (Cavel).

"THE CONGRESS APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS"

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

AND

MR. K. P. KHADILKAR will address

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 27, 1922.

THE ONLY WAY.

It is a coincidence that in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" in which appeared Reuter's report of the latest attempt on the part of British Churchmen and other sympathisers with the Armenians to complicate the Turkish settlement should have appeared also the report of the death of Viscount Bryce. For much of the present-day feeling in Europe and America against the Turks has been engendered by Lord Bryce's ill-informed and misguided propaganda. The Bryce Report remains to many the last word on the subject of Armenian massacres—though its errors and misjudgments have been exposed again and again by the small but honest and earnest pro-Turk party in England. In his book "The Armenians"—a very chivalrous defence of the Turks published during the war—Mr. C. F. Dixon Johnson has exposed most convincingly the wild misstatements which have made the Bryce propaganda so effective and so cruelly unjust to the Turks. On one occasion the House of Lords was assured by Lord Bryce that the Armenians massacred totalled a figure which when added to the number of refugees in Egypt and elsewhere was far greater than the known total of Armenians in existence in the world—and yet there still apparently remain a sufficient number of Armenians in Turkey to inspire English Bishops to suggest they be provided with a Kingdom! In another instance Lord Bryce stated that the Armenian fugitives from a single town—*excluding* fugitives from the countryside who had passed through the town—totalled 25,000. But the entire population of the town was only 20,000, of which about 14,000 were Muslims and only about 6,000 Christians. The Christians comprised Greeks, and Roman Catholics besides Armenians so that there were not even 6,000 Armenians residents in the town to play fugitive. But Lord Bryce stated that 25,000 Armenian residents had fled the town! In yet another instance Lord Bryce cited an Italian Consul as having been an eye-witness to the massacre of 10,000 Armenians in the space of a single evening. The Italian Consul in question promptly denied his presence at the scene. But this particular massacre was one such as none but a Munchausen or a news-agency could vouch for—since it was manifestly a feat impossible for even the Turks of Lord Bryce's imagination to achieve. Small rowing and sailing boats, it was said, carried 10,000 Armenians of all ages and both sexes into the middle of the harbour and there the boatloads were massacred and the bodies flung into the sea. This was done in a single evening in the space of four hours. Let the reader attempt to conceive the number of small boats needed to carry 10,000 passengers and he will arrive at a figure greater than the number of all the small boats in Turkish waters. Let the reader attempt to estimate the time occupied in getting an assembly of 10,000 people into small boats and he will arrive at a number of hour, which would carry the procedure into weeks. But Lord Bryce's report said it was all done in four hours; from the collecting and driving down of the Armenians to the waterside to the final splash made by the ten thousandth Armenian body in the waters of the harbour! But Lord Bryce is dead now and beyond reach of lying Armenian propagandists. May peace be with him for, like the persecutors of the Christ he deemed his propaganda was serving, he knew not what he did.

But pious Bishops of England and other dupes of Armenian falsehood-mongers are carrying on the work Lord Bryce has been called away from—the task of vilifying, if in all good faith, a people of whom it can be said that they have been the most tolerant in the world in the matter of religious freedom. A greater man than Lord Bryce and a greater Christian—a greater man than the Bishops of Durham, Winchester and Manchester and a truer Christian—has publicly testified to this. The late Pope—the moving report of whose death is a good man's last message to the world—admitted Moulana Mahomed Ali to private audience in 1920 and expressed sympathy with the Khilafat aims *because* His Holiness said the Turks had always been tolerant to their Christian subjects. The "Times of India" in its obituary notice of the dead Pope criticised him for being so much of a diplomat that he hesitated to be a partizan in the war. The conceit which suggests that diplomacy and not the evident fact that there was right and wrong on both sides, if in greater or less degree, even as there were Catholics on both sides, determined the Pope's hesitation is sublime. England in the opinion of the English journalist must ever be on the side of the angels no matter how material her aims may be or how sordid her methods—and that is the view once taken of Germany by the ex-Kaiser. But we digress. The English Crusader party is not content with demanding a "national home" for a people, whose inherent weakness and vices (and they have virtues too) lost them a home centuries before the rise of the Ottoman Empire and would have lost them even life itself but for the protection and safety afforded them by the Turks—and this at a time when Catholics and Protestants were murdering each other all over Christian Europe and the Spanish Inquisition was making Christian "converts" on the rack. The good Bishops are solicitous for the safety of non-Turkish minorities in Cilicia and elsewhere in Asia Minor. Wherefore they demand the independence of Cilicia and "adequate guarantees from the Turkish Government" in the matter of Christian minorities in Asia Minor—with a truly Christian gendarmerie officered by Europeans to insult the Muslim owners of the soil with their presence and the rattling of sabres. It would almost seem as if the Bishops sought piously to provoke a massacre of Christian minorities since the terms they stipulate can only rankle in the breast of every Turk who loves his country. A gendarmerie and guarantees can only encourage bad feeling between Muslim and Christian. The latter are only human and will succumb promptly to the feeling that a blustering and arrogant pose towards the Muslim majority is permissable because the Christians are the spoilt children of the Great Powers. The Bishops seek not to establish good relations such as formerly existed in Turkey between Muslim and Christian; they work for a perpetuation of antagonism. For your Muslim Turk is a man who, though kindly and courteous, will not brook insult from the scum of the Levant. And, unfortunately, the Christian minorities in Asia Minor are no less. Their vices disgrace Christianity and their meanness and cowardice are proverbial. When you provide a coward with a gang of bullies called gendarmerie he waxes insolent and swaggers forth seeking whom he may safely molest. This is how the Armenians provoked antagonism from the Muslims, for the Armenians believed that Turkey feared to deal drastically with "Christian" rebels lest Russia sieze the opportunity to annex Turkish provinces as the champion of "Oppressed Christians". And the Greeks in Turkey are no better, as observers like Sir Mark Sykes have testified.

Fortunately, however, neither Turkey nor the Islamic world will agree to a Turkish settlement in which "guarantees" figure. This opinion is now gaining strength even in London. We find the "Near East" writing in mail week that:—"There are only two ways of dealing with the Turks at this juncture; they must either be 'hammered' or put upon their good behaviour. . . . If the Turks are minded to kill isolated bodies of non-Muslims, they will do so, however many Greeks or Allied troops there may be at Smyrna. *The best protection for the minorities is to prevent the Turks from being so minded* and this can be done . . . by removing the objects for which these excesses are committed." The italics are ours. As we have stated above "guarantees" and "safeguards" have only the effect of humiliating the Turks, robbing them of real independence and of inciting the Christians to intrigue against or to molest them. And when even an unsympathic Imperialist organ like the "Near East" urges that the Turks must be trusted, the indication is that truth of the matter is gradually coming to light. British statesmen have played many dubious roles of recent years. The bribing of the Arabs to revolt against the Turks may have been sound diplmacy. English journalists professed to be shocked when the London "Daily Herald" received offer of financial help from Russian Soviet funds. But when the Arabs were bribed to revolt against the Turks it was accounted cleverness. The East, however, sees little difference in the two transactions. But the Turkish settlement is not amenable to anything but simple, honest treatment. British and European statesman must choose between making a peace of sincere friendship and trust with Turkey and Islam or no peace. They must, for once and at long last, resolve to act as honest men or not to act at all.

REFORMED.

If the month of January is allowed to expire with no response from the Viceroy to the Independents' invitation issued from Bombay after the recent Conference, India will naturally conclude that the Government propose to give repression a complete trial. In such event the Independents will, we are confident, enter the Congress party. Though Mahatma Gandhi means to relax in no degree his efforts, it is clear he will move carefully and very cautiously. While progress in non-co-operation is his and the Congress' aim the Mahatma is in no great hurry. He is determined that this time there will be no failure in non-violent non-co-operation and only as the people are schooled thoroughly in its practice and precepts will they be allowed to make progress. Fortunately, there is abroad in the country a spirit of patience and confidence in the Mahatma which augurs well for the rapid education of the people, and so while the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Observer" urge intensive repression, the Indian nation continues quietly to discipline itself. Reuter has told us that the "Observer" *bases* its comments on the assumption that the Liberals are now rallying to the side of Government. How far this is from the truth has been demonstrated by the purely non-official voting on the Censure debate in the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the crushing defeat which the Behar Government have just sustained. Small value can be set on a journal's observations when these are based on a wild misapprehension of the true facts. The Congress party was never stronger—nor was its confidence in approaching victory stronger—than is the case to-day. Under the circumstances repression must fail. For as the fires of repression run up and down India, their glow will force non-co-operation into early bloom as in a hothouse heat induces premature blossoming. In other words, repression can only hasten the work of educating the people completely as to non-violent non-co-operation. When some day the Government of India open their eyes to the fact that they are opposed by a completely organized, unarmed and very quietly determined people, the awakening may come too late, for on that day *Swaraj* will be India's. To this hour Lord Reading hopes that the people will weaken—that some internal force will disrupt their ranks. His optimism is magnificent but it is not statesmanly foresight.

Who can doubt the ultimate and early success of the Indian nation's struggle for freedom—or, indeed, of the Eastern world's endeavours in the same direction? Even by the sign-posts most quickly recognised in the material West the end of the journey is very near. Unity and cohesion by Western canons make irresistibly for victory. In India all are united against the present system if we except a tiny handful of men with no following—men like Sir Sankaran Nair at whose futility in an interview we published on Wednesday even a gentle Liberal like Sir P. C. Ray was moved to smile. Is the moral support of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas going to outweigh that of the minority of Moderate, Liberal, and Independent thinkers ejected by the Government from their camp? The results of the Delhi Debates sealed the doom of the Reforms, which doom the Congress signed two years ago. Indeed, good Nationalists should be thankful to the Government's supporters for providing Mahatma Gandhi's indictment with a most convincing endorsement at precisely a moment when such endorsement was needed. The Mahatma assured the Independents that the Reforms carried no measure or hope of freedom. The Independents begged to differ and looked to the Delhi Debates to support their contention that the Reformed administration was not deaf to all arguments of reason and justice. The Delhi Debates repudiated the Moderates' claim and vindicated the Congress denunciation of the Reforms. In parade-ground parlance the word "Reform" means the re-establishment, exactly as it was, of a line or a square whose symmetry has been disturbed. This, also, is the meaning the Government of India has read into the word. For its so-called reformation has been merely a return to exactly the position it held before—the position of a bureaucratic autocracy uninfluenced by public opinion. The Congress had realised this two years ago and the Independents and the world outside India are realising it now.

THE CITY POLICE.

To what extent even an educated, highly-respected and wholly inoffensive citizen can be harrassed and humiliated by persons dressed in brief authority was shown by the case of Dr. S. P. Kapadia which was disposed of by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday. It is not necessary to refer in detail to the facts of the case as the Magistrate, in his strong and able judgment, has reviewed at some length the various ways in which Superintendent Carter, officer in charge of the Phalton Road Police Station, sought to deprive the accused of his just rights as a citizen and to humiliate him. Superintendent Carter had even the temerity to refuse bail to Dr. Kapadia and the latter had to put up with the humiliation of having to attend serious cases of illness, as a person under arrest, though there was not sufficient evidence on which even a *prima facie* case against him could be built and there was no possibility of his absconding. Nothing but sheer irresponsibility and an unworthy desire to harrass respectable citizens can account for the conduct of the Superintendent. The Magistrate has reported him to the Commissioner of Police and has also suggested that Dr. Kapadia might make representation to Government for reparation and redress. It is to be hoped that, for the reputation of their own Police Force at least, Government will take due notice of the Superintendent's conduct. As for the attempt, on the part of Prosecuting Inspector Guider, to shield Superintendent Carter by throwing the blame on his subordinates, it is not necessary to say anything. The Magistrate very properly said that "it was an unworthy attack to try and shield the Superintendent at the expense of his subordinates." It is necessary to point out here that it is not the first time that Superintendent Carter in his official capacity has come in for open and severe censure from the bench nor, unfortunately, is he alone among police officers in this city to have been rebuked in this manner during the last few months. Only the other day, Inspector Newby, in charge of Princess Street Thana, was taken to task for wasting the time of the Court by sending up cases which had no legs to stand on. Demoralisation and the spirit of insubordination and defiance have been alarmingly in evidence in the ranks of the City Police of late, and, if not rigorously checked betimes, will sap the efficiency of the force and destroy public confidence in its integrity. It would materially help to restore the shaken confidence of the public, if the Commissioner of Police took pains to let them know what action he has taken as regards the references made to him from time to time by the Courts, in respect of the conduct of his subordinates. Members of the local Legislative Council would do well to ascertain the facts. We congratulate the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the sense of public duty he has shown in protecting the citizens against the abuse of power by those in authority. It is the primary function of the judiciary and the magistracy to safeguard the rights and interests of citizens while administering justice. This function has not always been as scrupulously performed as might be expected. Latterly we are glad to say the magistracy in this city, at any rate, has shown itself, on the whole, with one or two exceptions, to be markedly alive to this primary duty and Messrs. Setalvad and Khairaz in particular have set examples which magistrates elsewhere may well follow.

Notes of the Day.

Good Advice.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Near East" though obviously Imperialist in sympathies, is at least candid. His letter dated December 24th describing the disturbances in Cairo of December 23rd concludes as follows:—"The quick rush of events has at last produced a real unity amongst the Egyptians, who have combined on a basis of disapproval of the actions of the British. . . . The issue is upon us. . . . If the British are to retreat at all they must do so whole-heartedly and unconditionally. If they are to stay and maintain their authority, there must be no endeavour to placate a feeling which has grown intensely bitter against us." This advice may be expressed as follows:—"The English must decide either to give Egypt complete freedom or to hold the country by terrorism, naked and unashamed." We have no fault to find with it, since the alternative of terrorism has no terrors for non-cooperators and must defeat itself very rapidly. Egyptians are fast assimilating the lessons India's parallel struggle has to teach them. As non-cooperators and non-violent they will have perfect confidence in their ability to win complete freedom should the British resolve on choosing the latter alternative of the "Near East's" advice. If, however, the independence of Egypt is wholeheartedly and unconditionally conceded—so much the better for the English and for the British Empire.

Resignation of Mr. Gangla.

Mr. S. S. Gangla writes:—

"At the recent Municipal general elections some of the voters of E. Ward proposed Mr. Baptista as a candidate although he was unwilling to stand, and worked for me and Mr. Baptista jointly. But, unfortunately, yesterday at the poling booth as a proper record of the votes was not kept by my agents, the votes specially reserved for Mr. Baptista were recorded in my favour at the closing time through haste with the result that I was declared successful with a lead of 100 votes more than Mr. Baptista. I regret very much this unexpected result. It is really unfortunate that I should be elected inspite of Mr. Baptista who worked for more than twenty years in the Corporation with zeal and self-sacrifice for the public cause. If my friends had not acted hastily at the poling booth and if a proper record of votes registered had been kept, both Mr. Baptista and myself would have been elected and this unfortunate incident would have been easily avoided. As this incident cannot be remedied, I am sending in my resignation to the Municipal Commissioner. It was my intention to work with Mr. Baptista in the Corporation. But, owing to the above mentioned mistake, my hopes are frustrated. I thank all the voters who have voted in my favour and all those who have worked for me. Lastly I request all the voters of the Byculla ward to vote for Mr. Baptista alone at the bye-election and bring him in the Corporation which will give me great pleasure."

We fully endorse all that Mr. Gangla says and we congratulate him on the public spirit he has displayed in generously resigning his hard-won seat in favour of Mr. Baptista. A bye-election will naturally follow, but we trust no other candidate will contest it against Mr. Baptista and if there is a contested election we have no doubt the majority of voters will see that Mr. Baptista is elected. It is a disgrace not only to the Byculla ward but to the whole city that a citizen like Mr. Baptista should have failed to secure a seat on the Corporation even under the present narrow franchise. This disgrace must soon be wiped out.

Forced Labour.

Mr. Hullah, Revenue Secretary and Mr. Sarma, Revenue Member, took refuge under entirely unconvincing pleas in the Legislative Assembly in defence of the *laissez-faire* policy of the Government of India with regard to impressed labour. While in one breath they maintined that there was no need of modification of the statute to secure the end in view, in another they contended that if Government yielded to the suggestion of Mr. Joshi, they would be surrendering a very useful power lying in their hands. Both these gentlemen talked of the duty of every village to render assistance to officials on emergent occasions, such as when a canal or river is in flood or when military purposes required labour. No one gainsays that in certain emergencies the State and its representatives ought to be empowered to impress the necessary labour, but all the trouble comes from leaving the word "emergency" undefined and permitting every sort of latitude to officials under cover of law to extract labour from the poor and the ignorant. What is complained against is that it has become *mamool* or customary for officials of every grade touring in the mofussil to demand compulsory labour, in many cases free of payment, for their own or their friends' convenience. By no stretch of the imagination can the ordinary convenience of touring officials be construed into a State "emergency," such as that contemplated in law. It is the unwritten law which friends' convenience. By no stretch of nary rights of a civilised being more than the written one.

Government's Duty.

Mr. Hullah pleads that the spread of education and the growth of a spirit of self-reliance will alone remedy the evil complained against, but pending these, cannot Government also help mitigate the sufferings of the ignorant by warning their own *educated* servants against abuse of the emergency powers conferred on them? Why should the Government hesitate to issue such warnings and punish severely those who under cover of the law oppress the poor in various ways? Let the Government make it widely known that officials cannot impress labour except in grave emergencies and that any breaches of this rule will be severely dealt with, and we are sure the evil will disappear to a material extent. Government's reluctance to do this simple duty of theirs is fortifying the official world in its supposed privilege to extract service from every villager it can lay hands on. Government appear to be more concerned about retaining this "useful" power than about the sufferings its abuse entails on the poor. And an Indian like Mr. Sarma, a self-styled democrat, comes forward to defend the Government's *laissez faire* policy and to declare that "there is absolutely no question of infringement of the individual's liberty!" Since the Government of India cannot muster sufficient sympathy for the oppressed villager, the usual plea of the impossibility of imposing the will of the central Government on the provincial administrations in what is a "transferred" subject is trotted out. Where there is a will, there is a way, it is said, and if Government are sincerely convinced that oppression in various shapes is taking place in several parts of the country through forced labour, they can, we are sure, without any impropriety, address a circular letter to the Provincial Governments on the desirability of taking steps to put down the evil and ascertain from them what they propose to do in this direction.

ANGORA & BOKHARA

AGREEMENT CONLUDED.

ON LINES OF BAUCASIAN AGREEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—A telegram from Angora says that an agreement, almost identical with that concluded with other Caucasus States, has been reached between Bokhara delegates and the Angora Government.

PICKETING IN U. P.

35 POLITICAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Reports of picketing of liquor-shops are being received from several districts in the United Provinces.

A Meerut message says thirty-five Bulandshahr and Muttra political prisoners in Meerut Jail have gone on hunger strike since the 20th inst.

Last evening, Maulana Azad Subhani was to deliver a lecture at the Swaraj Sabha grounds, Allahabad. A batch of police constables and Mounted Police came and surrounded the compound with the city Kotwal and two European officers; in the meantime, Pandit Chandra Kant Maviya came and announced that as the Maulana had not come from Cawnpore the meeting would not be held. The police withdrew.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI.

REPUDIATES HOME MEMBER'S ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb, writing to the daily "Hamdam" strongly repudiates the allegations of the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly about his aim. He denies making any speech during the last four months and his latest written speech was in the Madanpura Muslim meeting in Bombay strongly advocated non-violent Non-Cooperation as the one and only means open to Indian Muslims for the redress of Khilafat wrongs. He has not lost hope of success of the non-violent Khilafat and Congress programme in the end forcing the hands of repentant British Government to redress the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and keeping India, with its Swaraj, in the British Commonwealth of self-governing nations. Maulana Abdulbari also explains the attitude and view-point of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who still adhere to the Congress creed, and never meant violence by showing dangers of the policy of Government.

PICKETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Jan. 25.

No meeting was held in Calcutta to-day. About one hundred volunteers were out on picketing work of whom fifteen were arrested. Notice has been issued by Non-Co-operators of a public meeting to-morrow, the subject being progress of Non-Cooperation in India.

POLICE RESIGNATIONS IN BENGAL.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY CIVIL GUARD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

At to-day's Bengal Council, Sir Henry Wheeler replying to a question, stated that owing to the Non-Cooperation movement one assistant sub-inspector and forty-six constables have resigned their posts.

In reply to another question, the same member said that four cases of alleged assault by military civil guard and police in Calcutta, during last two months have been brought to the notice of the Government. They were enquired into and in no case charge of wanton assault was substantiated.

RELEASE OF VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Some ninety volunteers who were lodged in Kidderpore jail were released to-day.

DEATH OF AKALU KURMI.

JUDICIAL ENQUIRY PROCEEDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

A judicial enquiry into the death of Akalu Kurmi, during the riot at Entally on the Christmas night is proceeding. Eighty-five witnesses have been examined and about fifty more are yet to be examined. To-day, Mr. A. J. Williams deposed that he saw two Eurasian boys in the company of two police sergeants assaulting an Indian who fell down bleeding and became unconscious. He also saw a sergeant kicking a dead body. A witness brought it to the notice of the Assistant Commissioned, Mr. Shelvin, who asked him not to say anything against the sergeants.

NON-COOPERATION IN EGYPT.

DELEGATION S STRONG MANIFESTO

GOVT'S DRASTIC MEASURES

EIGHT SIGNATORIES ORDERED TO BE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 26.

Cairo—Drastic steps have followed the publication of a manifesto couched in the strongest Arabic phraseology by the members of the Egyptian delegation, which urges the adoption of non-cooperation and boycott of British goods.

Eight signatories have been ordered to be arrested while all the newspapers which published the manifesto, will be suspended.

JOHANNESBURG MINES DISPUTE

NO ABOLITION OF COLOUR BAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 26.

Johannesburg.—The conference regarding the mines dispute has up to the present achieved no result. Only two thousand, most of whom were Dutch, were present at the mass meeting which passed a resolution urging sympathetic strike and appealing for Government which would uphold the white standard in South Africa.

Sir Abe Bailey in the course of a vigorous speech to the West Rand Strike Committee suggested that the Nationalist politicians were using the miners for their own political purposes with the object of causing the downfall of General Smuts' Government.

Sir Evelyn Wallers, President of the Chamber of Mines, in a statement he made to Reuter's representative, emphatically denied that the gold industry proposed to abolish the colour bar and he declared that he desired to see the gold industry preserved on the largest possible scale and able to provide the maximum field of employment for the white population

Nearly twenty thousand natives have now been repatriated which means that over two thousand white men are unemployed.

NATIONALISTS' EXHORTATIONS TO SWEEP OUT SMUT'S GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

Johannesburg.—Everything was quiet over last week-end. Two Nationalist leaders made speeches in which they urged the miners to persist in the strike and do everything in their power to support the Nationalists in sweeping out General Smut's Government.

ROSYTH DOCKYARD.

REDUCTION PROG AMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 26.

In pursuance of the Government's policy of economy and disarmament, orders have been received at the Rosyth dockyard to reduce the programme, and consequently nearly three thousand men will be discharged, leaving at the rate of two hundred weekly. The maximum staff of 2,600 will remain and it is estimated that a saving of a hundred thousand sterling will thus be effected annually.

CURE FOR CANCER.

LORD ATHOLSTAN'S OFFER OF PRIZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

Montreal.—A beneficent action is announced by Lord Atholstan in a letter to the Principal of the McGill University with the object of stimulating the work in cancer throughout the world. His Lordship offers a prize of a hundred thousand dollars to a graduate or a student of any recognised university, who, within five years, shall discover a medical treatment providing the cure for cancer. The decision is left with the Royal College of Physicians in London. The offer may be renewed.

ADVOCATES OF HIGH COURT AND MR. DAS' TRIAL.

HENCEFORTH SUCH TRIALS OPEN TO PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The application made by Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri on behalf of five advocates of the High Court, charging Police Inspector, Rahaman, with wrongful restraint came on for hearing to-day, before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate. The charge against the inspector was that on Friday last during the trial of Mr. C. R. Das, in jail he restrained five advocates from enterin the jail. The application was forwarded to Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who held Mr. Das' trial that day and Mr. Swinhoe reported that he ordered the inspector not to allow outsiders to enter the jail and that henceforth such trials would be open to the public. The application was withdrawn.

BEHAR GOVERNMENT'S OVERWHELMING DEFEAT.

COUNCIL DEMANDS ABANDONMENT OF REPRESSION.

OFFICIAL APPEALS TO LANDLORD AND RYOT REPRESENTATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 26.

At Behar and Orissa Council to-day debate was continued on Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur's resolution recommending the withdrawal of notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and an unconditional release of the persons convicted and arrested under the same. The visitors' gallary was packed and keenest interest taken in the debate. All aspects of every fact adduced by Government justifying their action were thoroughly criticised. Instances were cited proving the Government sources of information not always reliable. Members were unanimous in condemning Non-Co-operation methods as leading to revolution, but were of opinion that Government policy will (?) hasten the same. Only two members opposed—Rev. Whitley and Rai Bahadur Jyotirmoy Chatterjee, Government Pleader, Purulia. The latter was the only Indian opposing.

Hon. McPherson, replying for Government, appreciated Government intention and the moderate speech of the mover, and said action could not be deferred because the stage of Civil Disobedience has not come. Government could not differentiate the preparatory stage and the act of Civil Disobedience. Mischief was done when the ground was prepared. A dangerous stage is already reached. Government must fight with all possible weapons or be overwhelmed. It was no time for the withdrawal of notification. Civil Disobedience was already started in Madras and only six days were left of Mr. Gandhi's period of suspension of the activity. It was unreasonable to recommend the steps which the Viceroy had refused and asked the mitted some sentences were high, but said Council to reject the resolution. He said the object was already achieved, as Government had issued orders not to arrest Volunteers unless guilty of the offence in which case to try them under ordinary law. As for the release of prisoners, Government was prepared to call for records. He admitted some sentences were high, but said that these dealt with clemency under Section 401 and cases convicted with insufficient evidence be referred to High Court Judge for revision. He asked the landholders to oppose the resolution as they had already suffered from Non-Cooperation and approached the Government. The mover asked if the Government tives, their electors would suffer most from revolution and made one final appeal to the mover to withdraw.

Moments of intense suspense prevailed. The member took permission to ask a question as to the attitude of the Government. The mover asked if the Government would release all prisoners convicted only for being Volunteers who were not guilty of an overt act. Government could not give assurance without studying the records.

The mover showed inclination to withdraw if the revision of the record was only by way of maintaining prestige. But when he was sharply asked by the President whether he was prepared to withdraw or not, the mover left decision to the Council which passed the resolution, only Government members opposing. The result was received with applause.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

ARRESTS AT BIKRAMPUR.

CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

The Congress and Khilafat Offices at Rekabi Bazar, Bajrajogini and the Outshahi house of Sreejut Surjyakumar Som, and the Bajrajogini National School are searched on the 23rd morning. All corespondence, documents and lists of Volunteers are seized. Sreejut Sishu Kumar Shom, Secretary, and Sj. Dugra Mohan Banerjee, Captain, Bajrajogini Congress Committee, Nrityogopal Mandal, Secretary, Akhoykumar Pal, Captain, Rekabi Bazar Congress and Khilafat Committee and Devendrakumar Chakraverty, Secretary, Outshahi Committee are arrested this morning. Summons have been issued against two volunteers of Bajrajogini to appear in Court in a case against them vs. Emperor, under Section 17 (1). Jibankanai, a volunteer, is released after fifteen days imprisonment. Warrants have been issued against Sachindrakumar Ghose, Secretary, Paikpara. Chandra Mohan Modak, President of Rekabi Bazar Congress Committee. All the vacancies made by arrests have been immediately filled up. "The Servant".

ARRESTS AT CHITTAGONG.

OLDMEN STIR OUT.

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 20.

On January 17th, 100 volunteers were sent out at Satkania. On their return to office after the day's work police arrested seven viz. Haji Abdul Jalil Sahib Zeminder Padua, aged sixty; Ami Baksha, aged 55; Mahomed Bokshu aged 58; Jakir Bakshu, aged 51; Mojaher Ahmed; Sarada Charan Chaudhury and Hemendra Lal Nandi. The last named volunteer was discharged after temporary detention. Satkania up to now has sent 58 volunteers to gaol. Hamidali Alighar, a national volunteer educated at Aligarh, was sentenced to six months' Rigorous Imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200, in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was tried at Bansh Khali thana where Mr. Suresh Chandra Sing, Deputy Magistrate is sitting as an emergency Court.

The case of Ramesh Charan Rakhit, 3rd Secretary, District Congress Committee stands adjourned to Jan. 23rd (By wire.) —The "Servant."

DATIA AFFAIRS.

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Jan. 26.

News received here says the Datia affairs have been satisfactorily settled by the Government of India. Lord Reading has earned the gratitude of the Ruling Princes by doing justice to the Maharaja of Datia. Pandit Panna Lal, Prime Minister, has left the State and his place has been taken for the time being by Khan Bahadur Kazi Azizuddin Ahmad, I.S.O., the well-known Judicial Member of Dholpur.

A CONGRESS SECRETARY'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 24.

On the 24th January. Pandit Durgadas Vaid, Secretary, Congress Committee, Amritsar, was placed before Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate, under section 17, part II, Criminal Law Amendment Act. Sub-Inspector Dinanath deposed to having received information that pledge forms of the National Volunteers were being printed in the Riazehind Press. On demand the proprietor of the press produced order of the accused to print five-hundred copies together with the original manuscript of the pledge. Form enquiry it was found that the accused was a member of the Ahmadabad Congress Corps. The next witness, City Inspector Mirajdin, produced order of prosecution of the accused and deposed to having conducted search of the Congress office on the 14th instant. Witness also produced documents recovered from the search. Four pledge forms, signed by volunteers, witness contended that these documents showed the accused was Secretary of the Congress Committee. Asked by Court if he assisted in the management of local National Volunteers Corps, by getting pledge forms printed, the accused offered to put in a written statement. The case was thereupon adjourned to the 26th instant.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF WORKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 25.

Doctor Santram Seth, Secretary, City Congress Committee, and two Khilafat workers, Moulvi Mahomed Suleman Ghaznavi, and Moulvi Abdullah Imam have been arrested under section 17 clause 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Two Khilafat workers Shaikh Hissamdin and Moulvi Abdurrahman had been arrested on the 18th instant. The Congress Committees have been strengthened by the release from jail of Sardars Dansingh, Jaswant Singh, Amar Singh and others, the 1st named being the President of the City Congress Committee. Sardars Kharak Singh and Mahtab Singh have resumed charge as President and Secretary respectively, of the Central Gurdwara Committee.

BARBAROUS.

FLOGGING POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The "Statesman" publishes the following translation of an article in the "Bangabasi":—

Eh! After all such things happened! We had to hear of such stigma in the name of the British Government. We had to see the British Government so much stigmatised! In Faridpur jail two *educated* political prisoners, for the fault of not saluting the magistrate were tied down almost *naked* and given fourteen or *fifteen stripes*, and this was done so cruelly that the sores were not healed within five days. We do not know if there is any *heartless man* whose tears will not come and who will not be almost senseless with anger after reading this report. (Report of Dr. J. N. Moitra regarding the flogging in Faridpur jail already published in the Press, but with regard to which a Government *communique* has been published). What a *heart-rending description that is.* Without any offence, but only for being *connected with the Congress Committee*, two gentlemen prisoners, on the plea of not showing proper respect to the chief of the jail, were made *naked and terribly flogged.* At the latter part of the *communique* the Government said "Punishments have had the desired effect." We say that it is true that it "has had the desired effect," but it is not desired effect of the Government but of the non-co-operators.

NEAR EAST.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN ON PEACE CONDITIONS.

ALLIES' CONFERENCE IN FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—Conversations have been resumed here, in the last few days, between French and British Governments with regard to the Near East peace conditions. It is now considered likely that a conference of the Allied Foreign Ministers on this subject will be held in Paris at the beginning of February.

ANGLO-PERSION OIL SHARES,

NEW ISSUES OVER-SUBSCRIBED WITHIN AN HOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 26.

The new issues of the thirty millions sterling three per cent British Local Loans stock at fifty-seven, and the Anglo-Persian Oil shares, have both been over-subscribed. The lists closed within an hour of being opened.

The prospectus of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's new issue of shares states that the issue is being made mainly for the purpose of providing funds for developments, including developments of the new oilfields in Persia and elsewhere; extension of the existing and erection of new refineries; completion of the tank steamers now being built; and extension of the distributing organisations. It is estimated that in view of the cessation of liability for the Excess Profits Duty, the profits for the year ending 31st March 1922 will, in spit of the considerable drop in the prices of all the oil products, largely exceed the amount available in the previous year, when the net profits, before providing for the Excess Profits Duty and the Corporation tax, were over four millions sterling.

THE SHAH LEAVES F R EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

Teheran 25th Jan.—The Shah has left for Europe, travelling incognito.

PREPARATIONS FOR BURIAL AND ELECTION OF SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 26.

The body of the Pope is laid out dressed in white cassock, the hands resting on the chest with the rosary beads twined amongst the fingers. The remains have been transferred to the Throne-room where the body is lying in state. The first meeting of the sacred college at which all the Cardinals at present in Rome attended, was held this morning in connexion with burial and preparation for a conclave for the election of the Pope's successor. The Camera Apostolica have also met to discuss the administration of the church property whilst the Papal Throne is vacant. Cardinal Gasparri's functions as Secretary of State have now ceased.

BHOR PRAJA PARISHAD.

APPLICATION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHOR, Jan. 26.

The first day's session of the Praja Parishad lasted from 6 to 8-30 p.m. yesterday. Attendance was about 8,000, mostly of Mavalas. There were also about 200 ladies. Doctor Phatak's welcome address lasted twenty minutes. He thanked the Pantsaheb for doing justice by acquitting Mr. Kelkar and others in the criminal case against them, gave a short history of the Bhor state, regretted Pantsaheb's absence though he was invited to attend and requested him to redress the people's grievances and give them rights on "Self-determination" principle.

Mr. Kelkar's presidential address lasted about 2 hours. He began by referring to his case and to the co-accused, Mr. Walimbe, and Mr. Shetye's valuable services without which no agitation was possible. He pleaded for Mr. Jagtap's acquittal and the withdrawal of the gagging orders against Mr. Athavale and Mr. Chandvadkar. If they were not equally honourably acquitted, he said he would again break law in Bhor. He then justified their interference in the State affairs on the people's behalf. Since the Lokamanya's time they fought for welfare of the Indian States. As to the Seditious Meetings Act, he pleaded the withdrawal, but asked people to disregard the same if not withdrawn or permission refused. He pleaded for the devolution of full Municipal rights and the establiment of panchayats.

After the address a Subjects Committee was formed and the meeting concluded.

This morning the session commenced at nine in the morning, and ended at 11-30. Four resolutions were passed. The first was relating to loyalty to the State and the British Government; the second expressed grief for the death of Lokamanya Tilak; Prof. Haribhau Limaye and Shirwalkar, dramatist; the third condemned the application of the Seditious Me Act and requested its withdrawal; fourth, appointed a deputation of leaders and detailed a number of ances.

The Conference agais meets at 1 the evening.

SITUATION IN INDIA

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT

"NATION" ON "MORNING POST'S" COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

A significant indication of the trend of Liberal opinion with regard to India is afforded by a leading article in the "Nation" which, after dwelling upon the seriousness of the situation in India, and the uncertainty whether Mr. Gandhi is willing to take a part in the conference or whether he is definitely "out" for a proclaimed policy of British evacuation, emphasises that it is not a question merely of British Raj and civilisation of thousands of years which is at stake, but our responsibility for those peoples of India, who have no experience or capacity for Government cannot be abandoned. The "Morning Post's" suggestion that Mr. Gandhi should be arrested, imprisoned and even executed is thoroughly bad; but it is only fair to warn the leaders of the agitation that if it should prove impossible to allow Mr. Gandhi at present to remain in India, friends of Indian self-government here could not resist that course.

JAPAN'S TERRITORIAL DESIGNS ON RUSSIA.

BARON SHIDEHARA'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 28.

Washington—Baron Shidehara has made an important statement at a meeting of the Far Eastern Committee to the effect that Japan has no territorial designs on Russia, and that the Japanese troops will be withdrawn directly a stable government is established. It is understood that the Saghalien Island is included in the territory indicated together with other parts of Siberia.

The statement has caused great gratification to the other delegates. The Siberian question will be discussed to-morrow.

JAPANESE FOREIGN RELATIONS

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH IN DIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Jan. 26.

Tokyo.—Baron Takahashi, the Japanese Prime Minister, speaking in the Diet on January 21st on foreign relations, after mentioning the necessity of the Crown Prince's conducting the affairs of the State owing to the Emperor's illness, referred to the happy results of the Crown Prince's European tour.

As regards the Washington Conference, Baron Takahashi declared that, actuated by a sense of justice and humanity, and a strong desire for the establishment of universal peace, the Government were conducting the affairs in accordance with the principles of justice and fairness, and owing to the harmonious co-operation of the powers represented at the Conference, the desired end was now on the verge of being in main achieved.

Baron Takahashi said that there was good cause to believe that a solid foundation for a lasting peace would be firmly laid as a result of the Conference.

The Government were negotiating for a peaceful settlement of the problems in Shantung, Siberia and Paltan. Baron Takahashi stated that as a result of the armaments' reduction, a surplus finance was expected, and the Government contemplated therewith to increase the subsidy to be given towards the primary schools funds, and to the expenses of improving waterways.

Baron Takahashi considered that the Japanese should improve their traffic and communications and develop their trade and industry, in order to hold their own in the economic competition of the world and to contribute to the progress of civilisation.

HONGKONG SHIPPING STRIKE.

TSEAMERS PLIGHT

RETURN FROM CANTON WITHOUT LOADING OR UNLOADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 27.

Hongkong.—The river steamer "Kinshan" which left for Canton on the 19th January to fetch provisions has returned in ballast. Vegetable and fish shippers were after ship provisions as all samipan boat people Canton have been ordered not to cargo for Hongkong.

The steamer "Rungshan" is also ing from Canton without passengers without discharging cargo which in six hundred silver bars for the C mint.

Royal Marine detachments were bo both the vessels.

INDIANS IN PORT TRUST.

INCREASE IN NUMBERS OF HIGHER GRADES

THE "OLD CRY" OF "LACK OF TRAINED MEN"

MR. SETHNA'S MOTION CARRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

The Chamber Hall was decidedly warm when the Council of State met again this morning, Sir Alexander Muddiman presiding. About a dozen more electric heaters were located in various corners and the members seemed to be making no more complaints about the chilly atmosphere prevailing on the bank of the Jumna.

DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, in moving the Council to agree to the recommendation of the Assembly that the Delhi University Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of fourteen members informed the House that the establishment of a University in the Imperial City of Delhi formed an integral portion of the scheme originally in the mind of Government when the capital was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, but owing to war and other causes the scheme could not be taken in hand earlier. The House would recognise that the Imperial capital of India should have a University of its own. The Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces, with something like forty millions, had now only a single University at Lahore and the University authorities there were put to considerable difficulties in fully carrying out the recommendations of the Sadler Commission Down here in Delhi there were three arts colleges and one medical college which would form the nucleus of the University they sought to establish.

Mr. V. J. Kale (Poona) complained that sufficient information had not been vouchsafed to this House regarding the essential features of this Bill. He wanted to know in what respects the proposed Delhi scheme differed from the Dacca Bill, whether there would be a University College or an independent college somehow or other associated with the University. He further expected to know the initial and non-recurring expenditure of the proposed scheme and whether the other centres of education which had better claims for Universities were ever taken into account before launching on this scheme. His information was that there were now not more than six hundred students in Delhi of whom not more than two hundred and fifty would be able to take advantage of the facilities proposed to be offered. He, therefore, believed that matters were not yet ripe for a University in Delhi simply because Delhi had become the capital and it did not follow that it should have a university. A University in Delhi would only be a costly luxury while it was a necessity in other centres like Poona which badly required universities.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported Mr. Kale.

Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, replying, stated that even a casual glance of the statement of objects and reasons would show the principal features of the Bill and the difference between them and those of the Dacca scheme. The three colleges in Delhi would be an integral part of the proposed university and the representatives of the Education Department had already discussed the scheme with the authorities of these three colleges. The University would ultimately be located in the new city at Raisina and so Sir Umar Hayat Khan need not feel any apprehension that students would get under the influence of politics in the city. The whole scheme would cost thirty-four lakhs but in view of the present financial conditions the erection of buildings would be undertaken in instalments. It was, therefore, very difficult to say in how many years the whole scheme of buildings would be completed.

MOTION AGREED TO.

In conclusion, the Education Member referred to the claim of Poona made by Mr. Kale and pointed out that such and other claims were matters purely resting in the hands of Ministers in the Provinces. The motion of the Education Member was agreed to and the following seven members were nominated, to serve on the Select Committee:—Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Mr. Mayhew, Dr. Ganga Nath Jha, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. Kale, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, and the Education Member.

Mr. Bhurgri's name was originally suggested but he withdrew in favour of Mr. Kale.

The Hon. Mr. O'Donnell, Home Secretary, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908. He said, this Bill was designed to effect the repeal of part I of the Criminal Law Amendment Act as was unanimously recommended by the Repressive Laws Committee appointed in March last. The leave was given and the Bill introduced without any discussion.

The Home Secretary next moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary Criminal Law. He said that the Repressive Laws Committee recommended the total repeal of only certain special enactments which had been mentioned in their report. This Bill was designed to give effect to the total repeal of those enactments, but the Committee had also recommended amendment in regulation III of 1918 and similar regulations in Bombay and Madras. These amendments were of a complicated character and were at present under correspondence with the Secretary of State. Mr. O'Donnell was not in a position to state when the legislation would be undertaken on them; in the meantime it was desirable to give effect to those recommendations of the Committee which were of a simple character.

The leave was given and the Bill was introduced without any discussion.

INDIANS IN PORT TRUST.

Mr. Sethna, Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, moved that steps be taken to increase the number of Indians in higher grades in the service of the Port Trusts and to lay down a definite policy in regard to the same for the future. He said there were only six per cent. of total number of men who drew salaries of Rs. 500 and upwards, and there was not a single Indian, in any of the five principal Port Trusts who held in appointment carrying a monthly salary on one thousand and over. In the group where salaries ranged from five hundred to one thousand rupees, out of a total of 447 men, in Calcutta there were only 10 Indians out of 79, in Bombay there were 13 Indians out of 21, in Rangoon only two out of nine, in Madras only two, and not a single Indian out of 15 men in Karachi Port Trust. A study of these figures showed that in no department of Government service or in any quasi-Government bodies was the percentage of Indians employed in higher appointments so scandalously low as in the five Port Trusts. Even in the Imperial Police Service where the percentage was as low as five, Government were pledged to increase it to 33 generally and a slightly lower percentage in some particular provinces in the country. He contended that the subjecet of the Port Trusts was assuredly of Imperial interest, although it was a provincial subject, and urged Government to act in the spirit of the times so that within a reasonable time there would be at least 50 per cent. of the total number as Indians.

Mr. Annamalai Chettiar, Lala Ram Sarandas and Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the resolution in brief speeches.

Sir Arthur Froom, Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust, opposed the resolution inasmuch as it was a recomendation to Government to usurp the duties of the Trustees themselves. In Bombay, there were 18 members on the Port Trust of whom five were Indians, about five more were held by the General Officer Commanding, two Municipal Commissioners and two Agents of the Railways. As soon as the posts of the Agents of Railways, etc., were given to Indians there would be a larger number of Indians on the Bombay Port Trust. In certain departments of the Port Trust services, they were not able to appoint a large number of Indians because a sufficient number of trained persons with technical knowledge were not forthcoming. In conclusion, Sir Arthur speaking for the Bombay Port Trust said that the Trust was out for appointing Indians and instanced an advertisement in yesterday's "Pioneer" calling for applications from Indians for appointments in the Port Trust service on a salary of five hunded rupees and upwards.

"AN OLD CRY."

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, in supporting the resolution, called Sir Arthur Froom's complaint about the lack of technically trained Indians as an old cry, and said Indians were not given sufficient encouragement and opportunities to learn work. Indians were in a large majority, and it was only right and proper that they should be given greater representation in Port Trusts.

Mr. Lindsay, on behalf of Government, accepted the spirit of the resolution as it was in consonance with the avowed policy of Government to increase the number of Indians in public services. But he pointed out that the resolution, as it stood, was open to serious difficulties and limitations. First of all, the difficulty lay in getting persons with technical qualifications, and, secondly, as the appointments were made by Port Trust Commissioners, the reform in the desired direction must come from within the Port Trusts. Government had already taken up the question and only last year the Bengal Government was asked to reconsider the whole question of the constitution of the Calcutta Port Trust and make recommendations. They were now willing to go further and see that other Trusts were asked to consider the question with a view to strengthen the Indian element on their governing bodies.

Mr. Sethna thanked Government for the promise that they would ask Port Trusts other than Calcutta also to consider the constitution of their Executive bodies. Referring to Sir Arthur Froom's criticisms, Mr. Sethna speaking with first-hand knowledge of the working of the Bombay Port Trust, of which he was also a Trustee, said that the higher appointments in the Port Trust carried such high salaries and prospects that it was no wonder that officials treated them as a preserve. This was at the bottom of the whole affair. The resolution was put and carried.

The Council adjourned till Tuesday 31st.

MEMBERS OF INDIAN LEGISLATURE AT A PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Frederick Whyte, presidents respectively of the upper and the lower Chambers of the Indian Legislature entertained the members of both the houses to a garden party at Metcalfe House this evening. The party was attended by over 200 elite of Delhi, including the members of Executive Council, Lady Whyte and a number of other ladies. The function was well enjoyed.

COTTON OPERATIVES.

AGREE TO EMPLOYERS' REQUEST OF ONE MONTH'S NOTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 27.

The Cotton Operatives Trades Unions met at Manchester, to-day and decided to comply with the employers' request to abide by one month's notice concerning alterations in wages, instead of three months.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN VOTABLE AND NON-VOTABLE ITEMS.

EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

MR. GINWALA'S AMENDED RESOLUTION PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Mr. P. P. Ginwalla, the chief whip of the Democratic Party, then moved: "That such steps, as may be necessary, may be immediately taken to abolish the distinction between the votable and the non-votable items in the Budget and to submit the whole of the budget to the vote of this Assembly.

Mr. Ginwala made a long speech in moving his resolution. He said that there were three means to achieve their object, either from the Governor-General in Council or from the Secretary of State, or lastly, at the hands of British Parliament. He believed that they could gain their ends by mutual understanding and compromise with the Government itself. If the latter was amenable to reason, there would then be no need for them to seek the help of legislation by the British Parliament. Under the Government of India Act the Governor General in Council could exercise his powers in favour of the Assembly by giving it a reasonable control over the Budget. The existing state of affairs made their power for good very limited, for instance, no opportunity was given for intelligent criticism of the Army, which consumed the largest sum. The members would welcome opportunities for effective criticism. Moreover, no danger to the country need be apprehended by the grant of the request, rather the effect of it would be quite the contrary. The position of the House as it stood now was really impossible. Members should be given fuller oportunities for scrutinising all items especially in conection with a Budget, which showed a deficit. As it was they had quietly to accept the position as put by Government, without demur. Proceeding, Mr. Ginwala described various ways in which the Assembly could cause maximum inconvenience to an unsympathetic Government by bringing about a deadlock. The Governor-General would in that case have to resort to his emergency powers of veto. Concluding, Mr. Ginwala appealed to statesmanship. A practical wise man, he said, would make terms in advance with his critics, and grant them, what after all, were merely reasonable facilities for understanding the position of the Government.

Dr. Gour strongly supported the resolution. He hoped that the Government would accept as a matter of expedience a proposal which was simple and extremely reasonable (hear, hear). He reminded the Government that Sir Godfrey Fell, the Army Secretary, replying to criticism of the Military budget last year, expressed his personal wish that the military budget was a subject to the vote of the Assembly which might thus shoulder the responsibility. The Army Secretary did not, therefore, apprehend any wrong at the hands of the House. Dr. Gour warned the Finance Member that unless their request was granted a gravest situation in the history of the House might arise when the next budget with expected huge deficit was submitted to their vote. It would thus be in the interest of the Government themselves to take the Assembly into their confidence and let them share full responsibility with Government.

MUNSHI ISHWAR SARAN.

Munshi Ishwar Saran also lent his support to the proposition as he thought it would be both wise and expedient for the Government to grant to non-officials a privilege which they had already justified in case of certain items which were now votable. He strongly deprecated the irrelevent note introduced by Dr. Gour which amounted to a threat of deadlock in case the resolution was not accepted by the Government benches.

Mr. Subramanyam said that he did not see any danger to the Government in case the request of the mover was granted. Even if the Assembly was given full powers to vote all items in the budget, the Governor-General would still retain his veto-power which might be used in case the Assembly went wrong. On the other hand the grant of the request would inspire confidence and enable the members to share responsibility with the Government and defend outside the House, the Government's action.

Mr. Chowdhri observed that the Reforms Act left the discretionary power to the Governor-General to allow the Assembly, if he chose, to vote even the non-votable items. He hoped that the Viceroy would have no misgivings about the attitude of the House and that he would use his discretion in its favour.

MR. Z. AHMED'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed was the first speaker who opposed the motion. He said, "first deserve and then desire." He doubted whether they had done their part of the contract before asking the other party to look to its part. He concluded "there is one party in the country which treats the Government with kicks and there is the second party which treats it with kisses" (laughter) "but the Government feels the kisses more uncomfortable" (laughter). "Do not therefore make the Government's position difficult."

Dr. Nandlal said non-officials had no desire for hampering the Government but only wanted the power of scrutiny of all items before they taxed their constituencies. He assured the Government that confidence would not be misplaced.

Mr. D. C. Barua contended that if the request now asked for had been originally granted there would have been no ground for the extremists to reject Reforms as "inadequate." Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala and Mr. Bhurgri also supported.

Sir Godfrey Fell intervened in the debate, not for the purpose of giving the Government view, which, he said would be expressed later by the Finance Member, but to correct certain misapprehensions regarding the capacity of the House to consider details of the military expenditure, last March he had supplied the members with a long memorandum explaining all items in the military Budget and also stating the military policy which, the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities were pursuing in respect of the Army in India. Moreover, the details of the military Budget were given quite as fully as of any other civil department. The House could even now both scrutinise and criticise the army estimate. He remembered two hot days in last March when he was receiving a shower of brickbats from all sides of the House because every speaker who spoke on the budget attacked very little else than the military figures (laughter).

Mr. McCarthy saw no danger of the Government acceding to the request of the mover amidst cries of "hear, hear." He announced his support to the motion but suggested an amendment limiting the grant of the privilege of vote on all items only to the coming budget.

Mr. Ginwala the mover of the original resolutions expressed his willingness to accept Mr. McCarthy's amendment. The resolution as thus amended "recommends that such steps as may be necessary may be immediately taken to abolish the distinction between the votable and the non-votable items in the coming budget."

The Assembly adjourned for one hour for lunch.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, Sir Frank Carter supported amidst applause the amended resolution on behalf of European non-official members from Bengal and Bombay. (Applause). He did so on the understanding that Mr. Ginwala and his supporters would abide by their promise of not abusing their new powers.

DIFFICULTIES OF INTERPRETING REFORM ACT.

Sir Malcolm Hailey explained at great length the difficulties which confronted Government in interpretation of the Reforms Act on the question as to whether the framers of the Act contemplated discretion of the Governor-General to be used in allowing the House discussion on non-votable items or both discussion and vote on those items. Government would, however, consult legal officers of the Crown on interpretation. He also explained the reasons which necessitated the reservation of certain items.

Mr. Samarth in supporting the motion said that the Moderate deputation in the course of evidence before the Joint Committee only pressed those points which could then be possibly gained. He though that the Act, as punctuated clearly, indicated that the Act as passed gave the Governor-General discretion to allow the Assembly to vote on votable subjects. The resolution, he added, contained first a just and reasonable demand.

Sir Devaparshad Sarabadhikari and Bhai Mansingh also supported. The former emphasised that Government should not fail to realise that non-official benches of the House were unanimous in their demand for greater power. Bhai Mansingh asked whose fault it was that India, after 150 years of British Rule, was still unfit to defend herself. It was because they wanted so to regulate their future military policy as to make India self-defending, that they were demanding the power of vote on Army estimates.

Mr. Yamin Khan also supported.

MR. MCCARTHY'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

At this stage closure was applied for and granted. The House thereupon divided on the amendment of Mr. McCarthy and adopted the amendment amidst applause by 51 votes against 27. The Amendment having been carried, Mr. Ginwala briefly replied to the debate.

Sir Malcolm Hailey winding up the debate reiterated Government's position. Government, he said, recognised the aspiration of the House and it was not necessary for members to indulge in threats to prove the strength of their case. But Government had its own difficulties. In a matter in which decision of the Governor-General was final, the Governor General-in-Council had no constitutional authority to advise the former. They could not assume the powers which they did not enjoy.

The amended resolution of Mr. Ginwala was then put and carried without divisions. The resolution as finally passed runs:—This Assembly recommends to the Government-General in Council that such steps as may be necessary may be immediately taken to abolish the distinction between votable and non-votable items in the coming Budget and to submit the whole of the Budget to the vote of this Assembly.

When voting on Mr. McCarthy's amendment was over, Sir William Vincent pointed out to the President that one member Mr. Yamin Khan was forcing another member to the lobby room. The President said while he would not address any particular member, he considered that any interference with free speech and freedom to vote would call for the severe rebuke from the chair.

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether all the Government members were bound to vote on the side of the Executive Council?

President:—The Hon'ble member is himself member of a party and knows the party discipline (laughter).

On a representation by Dr. Gour, the President said he could consider the appointments of tellers of lobby rooms.

Mr. Reddi Garu moved that export of all kinds of manures from India be prohibited as soon as possible and that a duty of 10 per cent. advalorem be levied on all kinds of oil seeds, exported from India. Mr. Hullah, Revenue Secretary, explained Government view and said that carrying out of recommendation would seriously imperil not only the trades referred to but also the future industrial development of India. Mr. Reddi Garu thereupon withdrew his motion. The Assembly adjourned till Saturday.

SPREADING DISAFFECTION AMONG POLICE.

PENALTIES TO BE PROVIDED.

SITUATION IN GUNTUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at eleven this morning. The business of the day is non-official. The most important resolution of the day stands in the name of Mr. P. P. Ginwala, the chief whip of the Democratic party and recommends all items in the Budget to be made votable by the House.

At question time, only five interpellations were asked, all by Mr. K. C. Neogy. Mr. Neogy's first question ran as follows:—Will the Government be pleased to state what would henceforth be the amount of salary and cost of establishment of His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Kabul and whether any share thereof would be borne by the British Government? Mr. Denys Bray, the foreign Secretary, replying, said that the total emoluments of the British Minister at Kabul had been fixed at Rs. 4,000 per mensem. The cost of his establishment was still under consideration. For the time being the Government of India would contribute the whole of the expense of the legation.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy asked the Home Member if he was in a position to make any statement on the latest situation in Guntur. Sir William Vincent thereupon read to the House the Madras Government's *communique* of the 21st instant, which has already appeared in the Press. In the course of this *communique*, it will be remembered that the Madras Government indicated Emergency Legislation which they would undertake to meet the campaign of non-payment of taxes in Guntur. The Home Member added that he had no further information on the subject, except that he received yesterday a small telegram from the Madras Government stating that no further detailed information was available. The Collector regarded the situation as serious and had not succeeded in collecting an appreciable amount of taxes. No disturbance was reported. Armoured cars and a Company of Indian Infantry had been sent to Guntur to co-operate with the local police.

PAYMENT OF VEXATION CLAIMS.

The Home Member then announced the Government business for the next week. On Saturday, Bills would be introduced for providing penalties for spreading disaffection amongst the police and for providing cost for damages in respect of vexation claims. On the same day, yesterday's uncompleted official business would also be taken up. On the 1st February, the Government would allow discussion on Mr. Joshi's resoution for Female Suffrage and Sir Sivaswamy's motion for Indian Navy. The Home Member promised to allot some other day for discussion of Dr. Gour's resolution on Retrenchment Board.

The President then announced that the Viceroy had given his consent to Electricity and Factories Amendments Acts, as passed by the Indian Legislature.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

MR. NEOGY'S QUESTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Mr. Neogy further asked:—Have the Government received any communication recently from the Secretary of State on the question of special treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment on charges of a political character, if so, will the Government be pleased to state its purport and what action has been taken thereon? Sir William Vincent answered:—The Government is not prepared to state the purport of the communication which is still under consideration.

ILL TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, who asked whether reports of ill-treatment of political prisoners were true, the Home Member said, "I think with regard to prisoners recently sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act, I have received reports that they have received differential treatment and that they have been very well treated."

Death is reported of Mr. Colquhoun May-Somerville, formerly manager, Messrs. Bulloch Brothers, latterly their London Director. His son is married to Sir Reginald Craddock's elder daughter and is now here as an Extra A. D. C.

THE LATE POPE.

PREPARATION OF HISTORICAL RITUAL.

PROCESSION TO SAINT PETER'S

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 26.

Rome.—Immediately after the Pope's death, Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, took charge of the affairs in the capacity of Cardinal Camerlengo, who carries on the affairs of Papacy on the demise of Pope. All were requested to leave the death chamber, which the Noble Guards occupied, while seals were placed on the doors of the Pope's library and writing room. Cardinal Garparris also officially informed the foreign Governments and telephoned to Quirinal. Premier Bonomi, immediately gave instructions that the Government offices should fly flags at half mast. This is the first time in history that such an order has been given.

The death was announced to the public in the early morning by a solemn pealing of bells in Rome's four hundred churches. The streets filled with people discussing the news and special editions of newspapers were published giving portraits and memoirs and paying a special tribute to the late Pope's work during the war.

A HISTORIC RITUAL.

Preparations have immediately begun for the ancient historic ceremonies connected with the death of the Pope, one of the first of which is the assembly of cardinals to call the dead pontiff by name. And when no answer comes, Cardinal removes the fisherman's ring—the symbol of Papal authority,—which is then broken by Cardinal Camerlengo and remade for the next Pope.

Elaborate historical ritual for preparing the dead Pope for Lying-in-State at Saint Peter's prior to the burial follows. Many are in favour of Cardinal Gasparri's election, although the election of a dead Pope's Secretary of State is almost unheard of.

The Pope was transferred to the Throne-room of Saint Peter's for Lying-in-State this morning. The gorgeous mediaeval procession was headed by Cardinal Sediaria and followed by Cardinal Bussolati in red brocade and carrying the lighter candles, and then came the mace-bearers, the Noble Guards, the Swiss Guards of the Vatican, the clergy in surplices, the cardinals in violet, and the knights in mediaeval costumes.

On the arrival at Saint Peter's, silence was broken by the Sistine choir who sang "Libera me, Domine." The Canon of Saint Peter's sprinkled the remains with holy water and pronounced Absolution, on the body lying-in-catafalque, richly robed, with jewels sparkling and the mitre fastened with a golden clasp. The Pope was then placed in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, guarded by two Noble Guards who stand motionless with drawn swords. Enormous crowds are flocking to Saint Peter's.

DEATH CERTIFICATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

Rome.—The death Certificate relating to the late Pope has been sent to the Municipality by the Holy See and it says that His Holiness died of influenzal broncho-pneumonia.

PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING.

TO TAKE PLACE ON 28TH FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 26.

It is officially announced that Princess Mary's wedding is to take place on the 28th February.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

U P. GOVT. CONSIDER STEPS FOR WITHDRAWAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Keane presiding, the Hon. Sir Ludvic Porter, Finance Member, announced that in view of the resolution in the Council on the 23rd instant regarding the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in these provinces the Government had called a meeting of the Commissioners to be held on Sunday next to consider the steps that could be taken immediately to give effect to the resolution.

U P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

At U. P. Legislative Council yesterday the Aerial Ropeways Bill was passed. There was some discussion on the important point whether the amendment to the item of expenditure incurred from the Civil Contingencies Fund was in order. Two non-official members pointed out, while the Council had delegated powers to the Finance Committee to expend from the Fund emergent purpose of expenditure was subject to the sanction of the Council. Hon. Mr. Keane, President, admitted the difficult situation which had arisen. The expenditure was incurred in legitimate exercise of powers. The rules contemplated that the Council had control over the expenditure, while giving ruling that, no amendments could be moved. He observed that the Finance Committee should enquire into the matter and find a reasonable solution.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
33 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

N.B. Eight safes of the undermentioned sizes out of the above lot have been already sold by private treaty.

"Superior" quality.
Size.
40 by 24 by 22.
"Extra Superior" quality.
Size.
48 by 27 by 25.
40 by 25 by 23.
36 by 24 by 22.
32 by 21 by 20.
30 by 20 by 20 (Two)
24 by 17 by 16.

MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 12½, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CHEVERROLET MOTOR CAR.

Currim Suleman.
VS.
Bai Rehumabai.

Under instructions from Mr. Currim Suleman the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122 Apollo St. Fort, one Cheverrolet Motor Car belonging to the partnership firm of Salah Mahomed Haji Ahmed Miklai.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 1927.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT BRUCE LANE IN THE LANE, OPPOSITE TO THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

On FRIDAY, the 27th January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the above place (where goods are arranged for sale) teak and black wood highly polished latest designed furniture including black wood plus lined suite of 2 sofas and 2 chairs, fancy satin lined drawing-room suites, office writer table, bent wood revolving chair, office arm and armless chairs, teak and black wood cabinet, almyrahs, cabinet cupboards, glass-door book case, demb waiters, Japanese folding screen, black wood screens, English perambulator, leather lend sofa, hatstand, phonographs records, etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Jan., 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS SIMPLEX BUILDING, SITUATED AT POWALA ROAD, GRANT ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions of Messrs. Madhavjee Thakersey and Ramdas Ranchoddas, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebrahim Gunjawala and Abbasbhoy Hyderbhoy Baxamusa, the Mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of October, 1918, and Indenture of further charge dated the 12th February, 1919, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, and an Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th April, 1918, between the Mortgagees of the one part and Gopalji Ramji of the other part, and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 9th day of April, 1920, between the said Gopalji Ramji of the one part the Mortgagors of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 2nd February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those four pieces or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Powvala Road, and Grant Road, without the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, forming part of a larger piece of land originally the property of the lessors which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 422, 422, 443-479, 480 and 501, and New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13993, 14015 and 15953, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371 and 1-7384, which said smaller pieces are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Wa 1 D Nos. 2061 (1), 2061 (2), and 2063 (1A), and Street Nos. 1, 1A, and 2A, and which said pieces are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasjee Merwanjee Kayarada, on or towards the East by Powvala Road, and which said premises of land contain by admeasurement 1,263, square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Manubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attoorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office, 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. Leeds presents his All-Laughter show.
THE QUERR ES

Cinematinee at 6-30
"CASTLES IN THE AIR"
and
THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Second of our "2nd Big 5" Productions.
MARSHALL NEILAN'S
Mastodonic Mob lization of Motion Picture Marvels;
GO AND GET IT
in 6 Reels Hair-raising, Death-defying Aereplane Stunts!

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
in
the Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the host of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.

THIS WEEK
Frist Two Episodes!
1. JUNGLE ROMANCE
2. THE CITY OF GOLD.

Wild Animals in this serial; Lions; Leopards; Elephants; Crocodiles; Girafies; Zebras Apes; Monkeys; Hyenas; Camels; Wild Boars; Macams.

IMPERIAL

The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this film one week mor
"Raja Bhartrahari"
The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photographed by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

NEXT WEEK
A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ

TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE LAST CHANCE!

Messrs. K, D. and Brothers present To-night for the last time a grand Indian religious Photo-drama.

"Sant Sakubai"

The super-production of the Hindustan Film Company.
A Comedy in the Programme.
The Programme also includes the Ahmedabad Congress Film taken by the Hindustan Film Company.

Four Shows To-day; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

THE LAST DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-Night for the last time a magnificent Vitagraph Photodrama.

The Winchester Woman
(6 reels—6,000 feet).
with the winsome
ALICE JOICE
in the steller role

A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15; p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHUBNEY ROAD.)

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

Location: Gilder Tank
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Railway Station
DAILY AT 9-30 p. m.

Matinees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday
New European Ac ors and Lady Actors.
Just arrived f om the Continent.
See their New wonderful Acts in New stunts.

THE "STAR" CINEMA

present
To-night and This Week.
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
based on the Spiritual Theory of
SIR OLIVER LODGE
highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world-fame, as
H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS
Depicting vivid demonstrations of
PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.
No Serial picture ever Filmed Compare in Myste y, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject
"THE INVISIBLE RAY".
This Week—1st Two Episodes together with
A Special Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists
THE EDDY DUO
in their amazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS, DANCES, Etc.
A Special Double Feature Programme
SEE IT AT THE
Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Palace
THE "STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
No Increase in P.ic s.

THE Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an exciteme featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genunine thrills and snspense that is nerve racking. The Serial that has an unique record.
LUC LE LOVE
Second Instalment Episodes 4, 5, 6.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popularrices.

THE Cinema Majestic

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
THE
CONGRESS AT AHMEDABAD
A complete view of the busey national week at the capital of Gujerat. Scenes depicting the events at
KHADI NAGAR.
Arrival of Leaders. Volunteers Choirs.
The Congress Pandal Procession through the City.
Exhibition Sangit parishad League's Pandal.
MAHATMA GANDHIJI & LEADERS
THUNDER BOLT JACK
The serial Sensation
Starring
JACK HOXIE & MARIN SAIS.
THUNDER BOLT JACK.
Instalment Third. Episodes 10, 11, 12.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with a rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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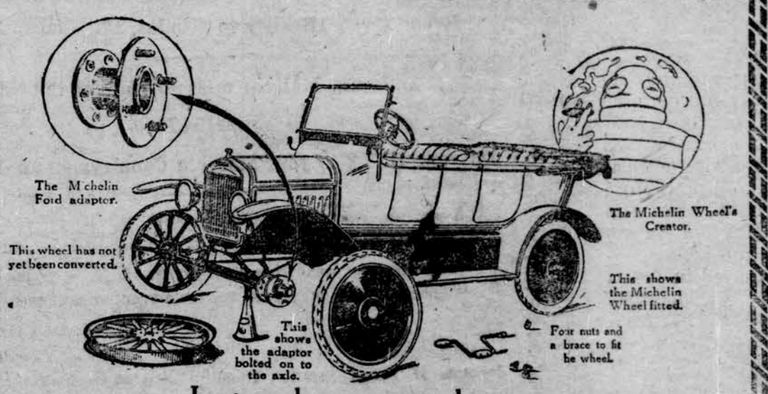
The Michelin Ford adapter.
This wheel has not yet been converted.
This shows the adaptor bolted on to the axle.
The Michelin Wheel's Creator.
This shows the Michelin Wheel fitted.
Four nuts and a brace to fit the wheel.

In two hours, at a low cost your regular garage will fit your **Ford** touring car or delivery van with

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The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our conditions; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

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2-oz. "Raisley." 1-lb. Flour. A small teaspoonful of Salt. About a breakfast-cupful of Milk (½-pint).

Mix the flour, "Raisley" and salt well together in a bowl, dry. Make into a dough quickly with the milk, adding the milk a little at a time till you have a moderately soft dough. Do not knead more than is necessary. Roll out flat on a floured board till about half-an-inch thick, and cut into circles. Put at once into a hot oven.

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The SURE raising powder

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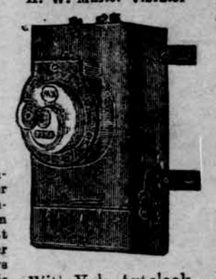
K. W. Master Vibrator



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This is the standard K-W Ford Coil Unit to fit in the regular metal coil boxes of Ford Cars. Ford No. 4732.
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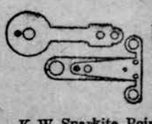
K-W Sparkite Contact Points and Springs



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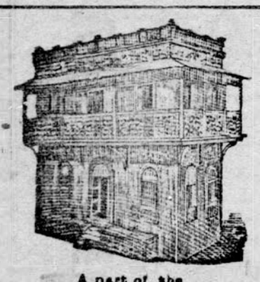

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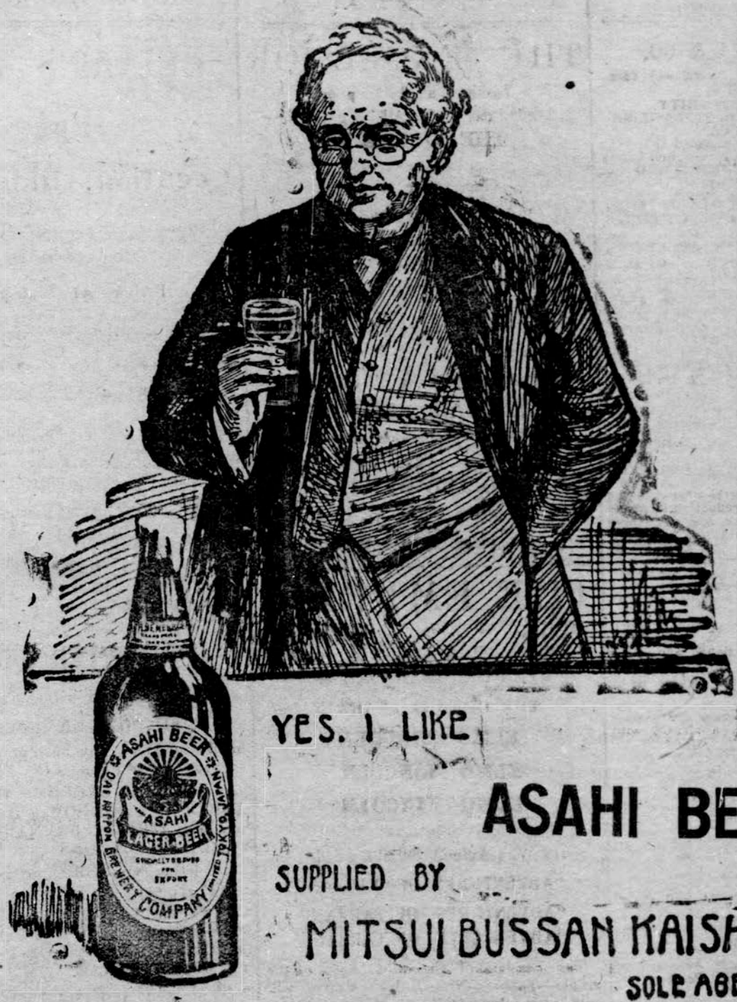

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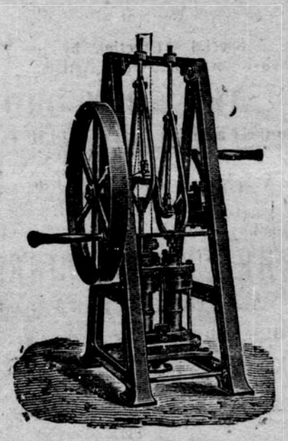

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